



Michigan State News

BOY SHOTS TWO OTHERS.
Lads Who Were in a Neighbor's Orchard Badly Hurt.
Earle Fraser, 13 years old, and Wallace Leamy, 10 years old, were shot by Max Morash, aged 10, the son of Daniel Morash of Wadsworth. The small shot entered the boys' bodies and Fraser's right side is completely paralyzed. His condition is critical. Fraser and Leamy were stealing peaches. It is said, from the orchard of Morash and were caught by young Morash, who immediately opened fire. Sheriff Moore arrested young Morash, and if Fraser's death occurs it is probable that a charge of murder will be preferred against the boy.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

Sunday School

Pattern Department

A good season to raise hay often means a poor season to make it.

Fine emery and oil will make a good paste with which to brighten tools.

The grass crop that the corn grower does not care to see prosper is the fox tail grass.

A silo six feet square will hold enough elder pomace for six cattle all winter and will prove a good investment.

The head may be said to be in good working order when it can be used to save the hands. These agents should be in close co-operation.

A man might as well attempt to drink the Pacific ocean dry as to attempt to whip fright out of a horse. When a horse is frightened it will require different tactics.

The man who never reads is incapable of doing much thinking, and he pits his muscle against the other man's business qualification brought about by thinking, and thus works on the short end of the doubletree.

A boy can make no greater mistake, from the standpoint of his own welfare, than to choose a rich man for his father. Nothing generates snip like poverty. When it is "root hog or die" one generally finds some well directed rooting.

Many hay-makers now practice clacking with sweep or other rapid devices in the fields and put the hay in the mow afterward when there is more time to do the work. The plan is practiced because they can get up more hay in a given time in catchy weather.

Horse radish is a difficult plant to eradicate, but if plowed out when in full leaf and the plant is prevented from making new roots during the summer, it will go a long way toward discouraging it. If disturbed during the dormant season only, it will not have much effect on it.

The fairest boss a hired man can have is the one who works along with his man, for he has an idea what work is and how much ought to be performed in a given time. No one who does not work can be in sympathy with labor. The hired man is today better paid than any other laborer of like character.

Nothing saves time better than bush fruit growing than planting wide enough apart to cultivate with a narrow team instead of a cultivator. When the land is cultivated, less than half the time is taken than by the usual method. This encourages more frequent tillage and consequent increase of crops.

If your meadow land along the banks of a stream is being slowly eaten into by the force of the water at the curves of the channel the remedy is to insert a close row of willow stakes about a foot from the edge of the place where the wear is noticed. The stakes will root and grow and will usually hold the banks.

The hired girl problem is getting worse instead of better. Many girls seek employment in cities because the wages are larger and there are more privileges. They then marry city men, leaving the country boys to find companions in city girls, who in turn will not live on the farm, and both boys and girls are lost to the farm.

Toads should rank next to birds as insect destroyers in the orchard and garden. The toad is not as handsome as a bird, but has a large omnivorous appetite; feeds under the leaves where the birds cannot go, has neither a bite nor a sting for anyone, and is one of the best friends the gardener has. Everything possible should be done to encourage their increase.

If one peach is two inches in diameter and another is three inches, how much larger is the latter than the former? Just half as big again? Oh, no! That would be a bad guess. It is three and three-eighths times as large. Don't you believe it? Let your boy ask the school teacher, and if the teacher doesn't know, ask anyone that is "way up on mathematics."

It is better for a peach tree to bear three bushels of large peaches than three bushels of small peaches. Why? Because the large peach is mostly juice—water—but the small peach is mostly pit—dry matter. It is very hard on a tree to mature a big crop of pits, but not so hard to produce a big crop of fruit. Thin the peaches severely and the tree will live longer, other things being equal.

In the efforts to make potato spraying popular among the farmers of the state, the New York Experiment Station at Geneva has been carrying on co-operative tests with farmers in all parts of the state. As a result of the spraying carried on by forty-one farmers on a total of 300 acres, the average gain due to spraying was fifty-eight bushels per acre, at a cost of about \$5 per acre, giving a net profit of about \$22 per acre, after paying the expense of spraying. As a result of this good work it is asserted that the practice of spraying is on the increase in New York.

How to Get Alfalfa Started.
Early attempts with alfalfa are likely to prove a failure unless the peculiar requirements of the young plants are thoroughly understood and the many pitfalls guarded against. It is best to start with a small patch—40 acres or less—and to make from four to eight

subdivisions and give each a different treatment as regards fertilizer, lime, method of seeding, etc. In this way the experience which would otherwise require a number of seasons to procure can be obtained at the end of the first year.

Propagating Apple Trees.
Apples are propagated either by root grafting or by budding on seedling stocks. If the former is employed, scions of the varieties chosen are united to 1-year-old roots by the whip, or tongue-grafting method. Sometimes short scions and long roots are used, in which case the result is called a whole root graft, and sometimes long scions and short pieces of roots are used, when the result is known as a piece root graft. Root grafting is done at any time during winter or early spring. If budding is resorted to, the seedling stocks are lined out in spring and budded close to the ground in summer by the T-budding, or shield-bud method.

Chinese Goose Good Layer.
Often difficulty is experienced in getting the old farmyard geese to lay early in the season, but that may be surmounted if the Chinese variety be more extensively kept. The Chinese goose is a most prolific layer, and the flesh makes excellent eating. So long as the huge fat geese are not in demand, the smaller and more profitable Chinese may be taken up with advantage. Perhaps the best crossbred geese for general early marketing purposes is that produced from mating a Chinese gander with a Toulouse goose, but if a larger supply of eggs is required, the mating should be reversed. In either case the youngsters are extremely hardy, growing and feathering more quickly than any other breed or cross. They should attain a weight of eight or nine pounds by the end of the summer with very little band feeding.

Angoras Growing in Favor.
The value of grade Angora goats, says American Sheep Breeder, depends chiefly on how well they are bred. Low grade Angoras with only two or three crosses of Angora blood should be worth in Oklahoma \$2.50 or \$2.75 a head. A better grade of Angoras, say three-quarter blood, probably would cost \$3.50 a head. Mohair is worth this year from 25 to 40 cents a pound, depending upon the length, fineness and condition of the hair. There is no doubt, Mr. Blair, about the future of the Angora business. The Angora is already a national institution in this country and is here to stay, and we are pleased to say to you that Angoras are growing steadily in favor each year. On new, wild, brushy land they are simply invaluable and a hundred of them are worth more to clear up a new farm than the best two woodmen that ever wielded an axe, because they clean it up thoroughly, leaving no live roots or sprouts behind them.

Strawberry Planting.
If you do not have a strawberry bed in your garden and want one, August is a good time to start it, provided you plant pot-grown plants.

These pot-grown plants are runners which were rooted in pots early in the season.

You could not use at this season plants which had not been pot-grown because the pots would be so badly damaged in the transplanting that they could not furnish the plant with the amount of water which it would demand. That kind of plant, known as "layer plants" may be set out in September, but they would not give you any fruit next spring under ordinary cultivation, while pot-grown plants set out in August will bear next spring.

In a bed 10x20 feet, one may grow 100 plants. If the soil is a heavy clay thoroughly worked into it a dressing several inches in thickness, of coal ashes, and half a ton of manure, before setting the plants. As soon as the ground freezes, spread another half ton of manure over the bed as a mulch.

The following spring, as soon as the first leaves show above the mulch, pull the manure away from the crowns of the plants, and work it into the soil. Such a bed will bear more strawberries than a family of three can eat fresh.

Insect Pests.
The poultry house absolutely free of lice and mites is the happy exception and not the general rule. One must be ever vigilant and constantly aggressive in the warfare against these pests in order to even keep them in subjection, says Mattie Webster in Poultry Topics.

When a breeder tells me that not a louse or mite can be found in his or her poultry domain I cannot help thinking that a thorough investigation of the houses would discover some of these tormentors hidden away under perches or in some dark corner. Why this doubt of my brother or sister breeder's assertion, do you ask? Well, the time was when I made like assertions, and thought truthfully, but I had a rude awakening from my dream of louseless and miteless houses and fowls. Just as soon as I became aware of the presence of live a general cleaning was the order of the day, but never since have I declared as systematically as in the time before I discovered the unenviable residents that there were neither lice nor mites in my poultry house. Whether you know that there are lice or mites present or not, it will do you harm to treat the houses as if you were sure the unenviable insects were there.

Spray the perches often with kerosene and crude carbolic acid mixed, or with some one of the good lice killers on the market and occasionally dust the fowl with a good insect powder.

Robbers Try to Burn Town.
Bald Attempt Follows Looting of Post Office Safe.

After robbing the general store of J. A. Rutter burglars set fire to the building and attempted to destroy the village of Berrien Center. The village was saved through hard work of a bucket brigade of a hundred men, who labored from 2 until 5 o'clock in putting the flames out. The loss is \$7,500. Previous to firing the store, which is also used as a postoffice, the men opened a safe by using dynamite and took \$200 in stamps, \$50 in currency and a number of valuable papers.

CUTS THROAT BEFORE WIFE.
Mason Runs Into Yard and Drops Dead.

Adelbert J. Salisbury, a young Battle Creek mason and contractor, aged 26 years, cut his throat after upbraiding his wife for going to the doctor. She ran out to a neighbor's, her husband following, until the latter fell dead in the neighbor's yard. The previous night Salisbury whipped his wife. The next day he went to work, and coming home asked if she had told anyone or had been away. She declined to answer. He then drew a razor and cut his throat. Three children, of 8 to 12 years, survive.

BROTHERS ARE REUNITED.
Lost All Trace of Each Other for Twenty-two Years.

Frederick Banefake, an Owasco cobbler, and his half-brother, Henry Noffke, have been reunited after a lapse of twenty-two years. The former, instituted a search for Noffke, with the result that the man was traced to Holyoke, Mass., and other eastern cities. Noffke responded to ads and to determine he was the man who was being sought he came on and found his brother. They were last together in their home in Germany.

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.
Tries to Revolver Reins Which Falls Under Runaway's Feet.

Tommy Hoven, the 15-year-old son of Henry Hoven, living near Holland, was instantly killed by falling under the feet of two unmanageable horses he was driving. The lad had accidentally dropped one of the reins and the horses began to run. Tommy climbed out on the wagon seat to recover the rein and was thrown under the horses, where they kicked and stamped him to death.

INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT.
Michigan Railroad Earnings for Half Year Show It.

Michigan railroads continue to make a good showing in their reports. The total earnings in Michigan, according to the June report, was \$1,628,041.54 for the month. The total earnings for the six months ending June 30, were \$25,074,591.27, an increase of \$2,344,325.40, or 10.5 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1905.

BUYS FIVE TIMBER TOWNS.
Lumber Firm Pays \$1,500,000 for Lumber Properties.

The biggest timber deal ever consummated in the history of the north shore of the Georgian bay lumber district has recently been closed, Holland & Graves of Byng Inlet purchasing from the Sarula Bay Lumber, Timber and Saw Company five townships, each containing thirty square miles. The consideration was \$1,500,000.

Brief State Happenings.
Lansing may get new high school. Burglars active in Grand Rapids. Counterfeit \$10 bills in circulation, Holland and vicinity.

Grand Rapids health board preparing for anti-spirit crusade.

William S. Hall, respected citizen of Dryden township, dead.

Candidates galore for county offices at Hart; lively contests in sight.

Elmer Meyer body of drowned man while fishing on Lake Nepešing.

Mrs. Harriet Mason, Alma pioneer, celebrates ninety-seventh birthday.

Dr. H. B. Class, discoverer of scarlet fever germ, dead at Benton Harbor.

Charles Fallis sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment at Fenton for cruelty to a dog.

Ethel Becker, 17, Grand Haven domestic, fatally burned kindling fire with kerosene.

Caboose attached to log train takes tumble down steep embankment near Holton; crew uninjured.

Martin Cole, Grand Rapids man charged with shooting his wife, says he acted in fun. Is fined \$25.

P. G. Peterson, Tyrone man, refused to eat until so ordered by the Lord; removed to Kalamazoo asylum.

G. Lewicki elevator and feed mill burned to the ground at Hopkins. The loss is \$7,000 and insurance \$3,000.

Circus python tries diet of blankets at Iron Mountain; saved from death by enemies and prompt action of keeper.

Mrs. George Laidler, wife of farmer near Lum, swallows fatal dose of carbolic acid following quarrel with her husband.

W. G. Ferguson, Oshtemo township farmer, loses large barns filled with new hay and grain and implements; damage \$2,000.

While investigating a leak in a gas pipe with a match, the wife of E. C. Carter, sorting of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, narrowly escaped serious injury.

Clinton Craig, the 9-year-old son of Charles Craig of Flint, was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver he was playing with. The bullet passed through the thumb of George Wallace, and struck the boy in the temple.

Believed that organized gang of horse thieves is operating in Ingham and Clinton counties. Number of valuable horses and rigs stolen.

Waukena Johnston, chambermaid in Cornelia hotel, discovers wealthy grandmother in guest with whom she is thrown in contact; promptly resigns.

With the destruction of the Amer can hotel by fire, a building which has stood in Romeo for twenty-five years was burned to the ground. Aside from the damage to the hotel, a large number of the best flowers of the brick and mortar were lost. The loss will be far greater than was at first supposed. The total damage will aggregate \$3,500.

Golden Text.—If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Me.—Matt. 10:24.

Christ does not call us to a life of ease or of pleasure seeking, but to strenuous effort and to self-denial. He calls upon every follower to suffer for His sake in some way or other. We may have to bear with others for His sake, when we would gladly fight them for going out to us.

Or we may have to give up our own dearly cherished plan of life in order to do what we know He would best like to see us doing. It is often the Christian's duty to share by loving sympathy in the sufferings of the sick or the poor.

In one particular matter, which for many involves great sacrifice, His teaching is especially insistent. We must not strive after riches for their own sake. We must not desire riches. We must not trust to wealth to give us what is worth having in life.

If our hearts are set on the acquisition of riches we cannot at the same time strive to obtain spiritual wealth or even long for it. The one aim in life excludes the other. We cannot serve both God and Mammon. And if we trust to wealth to make our lives full and worth while we cannot at the same time put our trust in God.

Notes.
The Questioner.—We may suppose that Jesus was starting on one of His journeys. During His three years' ministry He moved about continually so that all might have a chance to hear Him. Just as He was setting out a man came running after Him, to put the greatest question that concerns any individual. Very likely the man had put off asking until he saw Jesus leaving. Often a question of this sort will grow and grow in persistence and will finally overcome the natural reluctance to go out of our own self, perhaps to a stranger, for information. And often we wait to ask until we see our chance of getting an answer slipping from us.

The Question.—If we permit ourselves to think at all, and do not close our minds against thoughts of a hereafter and what is to become of us after death, we must all ask ourselves how we are to make sure of obtaining the life everlasting with God. When we have asked ourselves that question we find that there are two very uncertain and ignorant. We want some authority and we can only find it in God's Word.

"Why Callest Thou Me Good?"—Jesus wished this man to understand something of the unity between Himself and God. He wished to accentuate His right and ability to answer the question put to Him.

An Imperfect Guide.—Why did Jesus first quote the commandments to this man? Why did He tell him at the start to give up his wealth? Was it not in order to show the man that he was resting his hopes upon an insufficient moral law? The man could honestly say that he had kept all these Commandments, and no doubt he thought he had done very well. But still he knew there was something lacking in his relationship to God. Very likely he was puzzled to know where the imperfection or wrong was.

There is no Commandment in the old law that requires us to devote our lives to the service of God; yet that is our duty. Jesus asked the man if he had kept the Commandments for the express purpose of showing him that more than that is necessary.

Money a Source of Temptation.—The possession of wealth tends to lead a man into covetousness, into extravagance, into pleasure seeking and into arrogance toward others and even toward God. Those who have all the money they want learn to lean upon it as the source of all their pleasures and the guarantee of their continuance. And so they lose their sense of dependence upon God and their confidence in His ability to provide them with all good things.

Teaching the Disciples.—Jesus used such incidents to show His disciples the true way. And it is evident that they knew as yet very little about the spirit of Christ's teaching.

He answered their amazement by showing them wherein the danger of riches lay. It was not the riches themselves that destroyed men, but the trust in riches that almost invariably, to some extent, follows their possession. To fix His teaching in their mind He uttered the famous saying about the camel and the needle's eye.

Even the Rich.—God can, however, save even the rich. He can save the hearts of His power to change men's hearts if they are willing to let Him do so. And He can save that great army of people who are not rich, but who, nevertheless, put their trust in riches; these are just as hard to get at as those who have riches trust in them.

Peter's Plan.—Peter felt that he and the other disciples had sacrificed much in order to follow Jesus. And they had to some extent made the sacrifice under the impression that they had hoped that Jesus would be a conquering King, and as Jesus altogether disclaimed this character, Peter wanted to know what their recompense was to be. Jesus assured him, and the others, that they would receive a great reward even in this life, besides the reward of eternal life that He had promised the rich man if he would become poor and follow Him.

Church and Clergy.
The Pope has granted the aged and enfeebled Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, who sought to resign his high position, the privilege of celebrating mass seated in a chair.

According to the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church the increase in confession of faith in its foreign missions was 10 per cent, while in the home field it was only 2 per cent.

The Rev. William Byron Forbush of the Madison Avenue Reformed church of New York has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Woodward Avenue Congregational church of Detroit. Dr. Forbush was the founder and secretary of the General Alliance of Workers with Boys and also organized the Order of the Knights of Christ Arthur and is the author of several religious works for boys.

The Third church is one of the few Protestant churches in Chicago owning ground in a cemetery for the burial of its dead. The lot is at Roosevelt, and has upon it a marble shaft bearing the simple inscription, "Third Presbyterian Church."

Tolared Lawyers Execrated.
Attorneys Tracy, Brown and Smith of Toledo, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment by Judge Kinkadee for presenting motions in the ice case offensive to the judge, have been relieved from this stigma by the decision of the Circuit Court reversing Kinkadee. The court holds that the motions were not so offensive as to warrant a contempt, whether they be true or false, he is not in contempt. The case will be taken by Judge Kinkadee to the Supreme Court.

Gracelike Linerette Hats.
The "while linen girl" must have her hat, as well as the rest of her costume, of white, and to wear with such a suit nothing is prettier than the linen hats, like those shown here. Two quite distinct styles are pictured—one with a plain brim, and one with a shirred frill of embroidered edging. The foundation brim and band are of stiff canvas. When made for laundering, cords are inserted to regulate the shirring. For the trimming, big bows of soft ribbon are used. These hats are cool and fresh-looking and attractive for summer wear with thin gowns of any kind.

The pattern, No. 1480, is cut in one size only. The shirred hat will require half yard 18 inches wide for crown, 1 1/2 yards of embroidery for frill, and two yards of ribbon for bow. The plain hat will require 3/4 yard of all-over material, two yards of narrow lace, 2 1/2 yards of ribbon, with half yard 27 inches wide for either foundation brim and band.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon.

Order Coupon.
No. 1480.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ATTENTIVE WALKING SKIRT.

A graceful skirt to wear with separate waists is an indispensable garment in a young girl's wardrobe, and doubly so at this time of the year. This skirt shows the touch of an expert's hand in the grace of simple lines and its chic and exclusive air, quite noticeable among its less graceful ready-made contemporaries. Plaited front and back sides are set in between the circular sides, making a

PROTTY AND PRACTICAL COMBINATION. The material is a firm blue pinnam. The bottom finished with a row of braid, which is the only decoration. The plait is stitched in almost half way down the skirt, flaring out toward the bottom. This is an excellent model for wash skirts also, and will make up most effectively in heavy lingerie materials. It will be found very useful for a school girl's wear. The pattern, No. 1481, is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon.

Order Coupon.
No. 1481.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Little About Everything.
There are 2,000 rivers in the British Empire.

Japan is so mountainous that but one-sixth of its area can be cultivated.

The murders in the United States in 1903 numbered 8,970; the lynchings, 104.

In Norway the upper house has voted almost unanimously to let women act as attorneys and advocates in the Norwegian courts.

A syndicate is about to open extensive coal areas under the sea near Halifax.

The ice consumed in Great Britain comes almost exclusively from Norway.

Seven German steamers recently returned from Iceland to the German harbor of Greetsumunde with 900,000 pounds of fish.

In Lapland the crime which is punished most severely, next to murder, is the marrying of a girl against the express wish of her parents.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—Fred M. Warner.
For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick H. Kelly.
For Secretary of State—George A. Prescott.
For State Treasurer—Frank H. Glaser.
For Auditor General—James B. Bradley.
For State Land Commissioner—William H. Rose.
For Attorney General—John E. Bird.
For Member State Board of Education—Dexter M. Ferry.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Chas. H. Kimmie, Cassopolis.
For Secretary of State—P. J. Devine, Stanton.
For State Treasurer—Charles Wellman, Fort Huron.
For Attorney General—Judge E. J. Doyle, Grand Rapids.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Elmer R. Webster, Pontiac.
For Auditor General—John Yuill, Vanderbilt.
For State Land Commissioner—C. L. Sheldon, Bay City.
For State Board Education—James E. Sullivan, Muskegon.

The Home.

A Department Dedicated Especially to Mothers and Wives and Designed to Heighten the Joys and Cement the ties of the Whole Family Circle

A Continued Plea for the Purity and Sanctity of the American Home.

No mother does her duty who does not at least attempt to prepare her daughter to lead a useful life.

The girl who is too proud to work is quite likely to be greatly humbled before her life is done.

Husband at Home.

The hope of our country lies in the home. The home is the unit of our civilization. The slightest impairment of the home weakens the community, the state, the republic. Home comprehends more than four walls and furnishings. In its ideal sense it means all that a wife, husband, children, and a thorough devotion of each member of the family to every other member. Home influence will be strong or weak according as there is a united or divided effort. The habitual absence of husband or wife weakens the moral force of the home, just as the continued and dutiful presence of both strengthens it. The duty of both is therefore plain.

The husband owes it to his wife that his time, outside of working or business hours, shall be spent at home. If not one of the expressed, it is surely one of the implied obligations which a husband assumes when he takes upon himself the marriage vow. Being the natural head of the family and the accredited protector of his wife and children, it is his duty to be with those whose interests, whose comfort, whose happiness are largely in his keeping. All through the day the wife is alone. She needs, and deserves, more than all things else, a husband's loving companionship. How selfish, how cruel it is for the husband to take himself to the store, the shop, the saloon to amuse himself till 10 o'clock or midnight, leaving the wife to get through the lonesome hours as best she can. Husband is having a fine time. He is tickled with anecdotes, entertained with stories and so amused with interesting games that he has had no time to think of the timid wife who looked herself in at home in the early hours of the night, busied herself with needle, paper and book for a time, listened to the tick of the clock in the awful stillness and loneliness of the night until she could endure the monotonous sounds no longer, and finally lay down not to sleep, but to think and to toss upon a comfortless pillow until her husband's return. If this were to happen but once in a month, or a week it might be more easily borne; but when it has come to be an every night experience, half the expected happiness of married life has gone. Does the husband love his wife and home who will thus leave them both for the stores and the games of the store and saloon?

The first duty of a husband is to his wife and home. He sins if he neglects either. His obligation does not end when he has provided a place to live and enough to eat and wear. He must consecrate himself to his wife just as he expects her to consecrate herself and her efforts to him. In this way only will he fully realize the blessings of married life.

The husband owes it to his children that he should spend his time at home.

With the advent of children into the home he assumes a mighty responsibility. From infancy to maturity his offspring need a father's help and counsel as well as a mother's tender care. It would be unmanly to shirk this responsibility, as many fathers do, and leave the poor, neglected wife the burden and the care of rearing the children. The government of the children is a joint responsibility. To do it well requires continuous administration, and comprehends the night season as well as the day. And it must not be understood that there is here any disposition to chain the husband to the hearthstone and that he is not to mingle with his neighbors, visit the stores and shops, and develop in a reasonable way his social qualities, nor that the wife shall have like privileges; but the point is raised that the husband has no moral right habitually to spend his leisure hours away from home to the manifest injury and neglect of his wife and children. As a social, educating, corrective and administrative factor, his presence is needed almost constantly in the home, just as the persuasive, inspiring and soothing influence of the wife is needed. No home will be what it could be when the husband is away 200 nights in the year. The presence of father and mother is always a help, an inspiration to the children. The mother can not always be the fountain of learning. She ought not to be compelled to endure alone the constant drain of nervous energy. The husband should be present to adjust differences, answer questions, create diversions and help take care of the multitude of little things that are constantly coming up in the family circle. Then there will likely be an equitable division of labor and responsibility and an attainment of the great end for which the family was intended.

The husband owes it to himself that he should do the most of his "loafing" at home. There is no person on earth whose respect he should so sincerely covet as his own. If he is a true man, he can not have his own genuine respect if he neglects his home. And he knows he neglects his home if he leaves his wife and children two-thirds of the nights and many of the days of the year to get along the best they can. A husband knows when he is giving to outside haunts time, money, talent and entertainment that he ought to be yielding at home. And more than that he knows that others know it. Such knowledge lessens his self-respect, and that impairs his usefulness as a father and man. The husband who does his full duty toward his family and his God has a consciousness that makes him one of the bravest and best men on earth.

And after all this has been said, is it not plain that a husband owes it, not only to his wife, his children and himself, but to the community in which he dwells that he spend his time at home? The example of a home-staying, home-loving husband is worth much to neighborhood. Many husbands are consciously, and others unconsciously, affected by such an example. If not emulated by the young husbands of the neighborhood, it will be by the sons of the family. They grow up with the proud knowledge that their father was not a habitual loafer; that he staid at home during the long dreary nights of winter and the hot nights of summer and helped them and their mother. To them he is a model husband and splendid father. They honor him, love him and will cherish his name long years after he sleeps beneath the sod. A son or a daughter can not help loving their father if he loves their mother. All this is said under assumption that the wife is agreeable and does her full part in helping to make the home inviting and happy.

In some respects the club is a menace to the home. Husbands who frequent club should take their wives. If the club is not a fit place for the wife, it is no proper place for the husband to go. If to frequent the club room lessens the husband's love of home, it should be abandoned. Above all should be home. There may be more costly furniture, more beautiful carpets, prettier and costlier pictures in the club room, but—

"Be it ever so humble
There is no place like home."

Only Enrolled Voters Can Vote.

We give for benefit of those who have been for some time in doubt as to who can vote on Sept. 4 for the nomination of candidates, as the law together with the attorney general's opinion.

An elector who is enrolled on town meeting day can not change his party affiliation on the June or Sept. primary day. If he enrolls as a Democrat on town meeting day he cannot change and vote a Republican ticket on Sept. 4th. Here are the reasons for which a man may be enrolled on Sept. 4th: If he was sick or absent from his township on town meeting day, or any person who becomes 21 years of age after the day of enrollment. The town board on election day should see that this law is carried out in every voting place. If a man was enrolled in one township in April and moved into another township 20 days before the 4th of September and has a proper certificate from a member of the election board of the town he moved from he can be enrolled and then vote. But every man must in one of the above ways be enrolled or he can not vote.

There are in Oscoda county 212 Republican voters as shown by the secretary of state. In Montmorency county 515, Crawford county 418, Otsego county 226, Presque Isle 1666

Michigan State Fair

Will Be a Hummer.

The Michigan State Fair, Detroit, August 30 to September 7, will be an event of unusual magnitude, excelling in character and extent of exhibits, numerous special features and in attendance all previous fairs held in Michigan. The new grounds at the north of the city readily reached by cars without transferring have been transformed into the prettiest, most convenient exposition field in the country. Enormous sums of money have been expended for new buildings—twenty-one being built since the last exhibition of the Society—thus forming a veritable city of substantial structures. Some of the features will be a very complete show of live stock all under roof, agricultural products, minerals, art, etc., fancy work and needle display—educational exhibit all shown advantageously in some of the many exposition buildings. A new brick Horticultural Building, 70x160, and the Dairy Building with its 80 foot glass refrigerator will contain much to interest and instruct every visitor. Plans have been completed for 18 trotting and pacing races on the excellent new mile course. A thrilling four-mile Montana Ladies' relay race will be an attraction each day. Some clever vaudeville acts will be performed between heats in front of the huge grand stand.

Knabenshue will bring his mammoth air ship to the fair and will make daily tours over the adjoining neighborhood.

Music will be furnished. Innes' Orchestra Band—50 musicians—that will give two concerts afternoon and evening. Legare will be there with his wonderful electrical tower to perform his thrilling hazardous feats twice each day. There will be fun and recreation for all on "The Glade." Stock entries close Monday, August 20; fruit and flowers August 30; speed entries August 22; for all other exhibits Aug. 28. Get the premium list free from the secretary.

Plan to attend. Have your friends meet you at the Michigan Building.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

It's hot! hotter!! hottest!!!
Late crops in this locality are suffering for want of rain.

Misses Mary and Maggie McKenzie are home from the Ferris school.

Miss Ida Donker who has been on the sick list is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. O. F. Gibbs of Hetherton, was in our Village shopping last Friday.

Miss Helen Knapp, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.

Mr. Chas. Son of Grayling, has been visiting friends here the past week.

Miss Hedding Merz went to Grayling last week for a few days visit before school begins.

Wm. Millikin who is lumbering on the Black river, was in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Neils Soderburg was taken to Detroit for treatment last Saturday. She is now convalescent.

Miss Ethel Colbeck attended the Grange picnic at Grayling last week and reports a pleasant time.

Miss Elizabeth Brennan has changed places with her mother and is now looking after the farm at Big Rock.

Miss Mattie Dubber of Gaylord came over last last week for a few days visit with Miss Ethel and Mamie Colbeck.

Mrs. Soderburg's sister from Rhineland, Wis. is helping Nellie with the housekeeping while her mother is in hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mosher and son were called to Grayling Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Stephan. Mrs. Mosher's mother.

Elton Roby of Hetherton, had one of Edison's Phonographs on exhibition at the Drug Store last Friday. He is agent for the same.

Fred Phillips severed his connection with the Johannesburg Mfg Co. last week and went to Detroit, where he will work with his father.

The Misses Longout of Linwood, Mich. came up last week to visit their brothers Fred and Frank. They were the guests of Miss Zena Concher while here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Michelson visited the camps of H. Dudd and family last Saturday and Sunday. They were royally entertained and report a pleasant time.

Mr. Daniel N. Hutchins of Gaylord, Republican candidate for County Treasurer of Otsego County, was in our Village last Friday looking after his political fences.

Mrs. S. S. Claggett and daughter Ruby and baby Elsie left last Friday for Lansing, Mich., where she will visit her daughter Edna. Sid and the boys are keeping house.

Mr. Herold Grow met with a serious accident at his father's mill, about three miles west of town last Friday. His foot came in contact with the saw, it required ten stitches, which were taken by Dr. Knapp.

H. Dudd and family have been in Camp on the banks of the North Branch at Dam 4 for nearly two weeks. They are having ideal weather for camping, and reports say an

Cement is the THING

For building purposes, it is conceded that Cement has come to stay. It is cheaper than wood, better than ordinary brick, and will last for ever.

I am now Prepared to furnish in any quantity, and at right prices, any form and finish of guaranteed cement,

Building Blocks,
Cement Brick,
Cement Well Curbing,
Cement Lawn Curbing,
or curbing for Cemetery Lots

Call or address

Charles Howland,
Grayling, Mich.

LOOK HERE!

Andrew Peterson's JEWELRY STORE

is the place to bring watch repairing etc. You listen:

40 Years at the Bench

is my experience, and all my work is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. I Found a Thing to do, and I did it, and have been doing it ever since, that was, and is making a square deal with square people, and I am still at the same business.

Do You Know that I have the most complete stock of Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware in the city, and fine Chinaware to order.

We Invite

the most thorough investigation and critical inspection and test of superiority on our

Hamilton,

Ball's Official R. R.

Waltham and

Elgin

Movements,

in a Fahy's, Boss, Crown or Crescent case. Twenty or Twenty-five year guarantee.

Bring in your repair work, as repairing is a specialty of mine.

Andrew Peterson.

The City

Livery Sale & Feed Stable

Geo. Langevin, Prop.

First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting trade

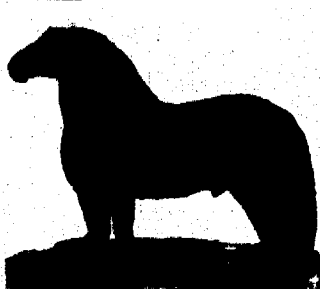
ideal time. It's fish, fun and pick berries.

Miss Florence Knapp, a domestic employed at the Franklin House, one day last week became despondent over a love affair, and took a quarter of a pound of Paris Green in the morning and was not discovered till 2 P. M. when life was nearly extinct Dr. Knapp and his stomach pump saved her life.

UNCLE JOSH.

The experiment of importing Chinese laborers to work on the Panama Canal will be watched with interest. The Government will contract with parties who will arrange with the Chinese Government for the exportation of labor, transport the Chinese to the Isthmus under contract to work for a fixed wage, and then ship them back to China, thus relieving the Canal Commission of all detail work and all responsibility.

Through a circular recently received, urging from an alleged non-partisan point of view the demand for tariff revision and tariff changes, it is learned that some of the most aggressive democrats in political life are anxious to be included as non-partisans on the tariff question. W. C. Maybury, of Detroit, the long-time mayor of that city, the one-time democrat candidate for governor and long opponent of protection, is Michigan's only representative on the "non-partisan" national committee through which the tariff changes are urged. It is not probable that such non-partisan suggestions will receive much consideration than they deserve.



"INTENDANT"

THE

Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913)

OWNED BY

Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n.

GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Foaled April 15, 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Ceton, Department of Oran, got by "Regulateur 25-027" (43,441) he by "Jules" (37,587) he by "Villers 13,169" (8081), he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630) he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Muechassin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jeanie-Blanc" (739).

Dam "Rosette" (48,206) by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498) he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919) he by "Fenelon 2682" (38) he by "Brilliant 1271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Muechassin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jeanie-Blanc" (739).

Second Dam, "Savignac" (36,034) by "Rochefort 11,224" (14,837) he by "Sansonnet 3,465" (51) he by "Vermonth 1620" (785) he by "Vidocq 483" (742) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Vieux-Chasslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jeanie-Blanc" (739).

Third Dam, "Belotte" (8,527) by "Jago 995" (768) he by "Utopia 780" (731) he by "Superior 454" (736) he by "Favori 1" (713) he by "Vieux-Bhasslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jeanie-Blanc" (739).

Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" belonging to M. Provost.

INTENDANT is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is five years old and weighs over 1700 pounds. Will stand in Crawford and Roscommon Counties during season of 1906.

For terms, location and dates see cards.

L. E. BARNABY, Groom.

HUGO SCHRIEBER, Sec.

April 19—Pure Cheney, Mich.

Iron-Ox

TABLETS CURE

Constipation

Hurry-up meals, overwork and neglect cause constipation. Quickly and surely cured by Iron-Ox Tablets.

10 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum packet cost 25 cents; 50 cost \$1.00, or by mail. Ask for our special 10 cent trial package. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.

There are many McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Singing! The Queen of Fashion has more customers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription for \$1.00. Single copies 10 cents. Largest number, 2 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern free. Send for your free copy today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums for liberal cash commissions. Patterns Catalogue of 500 designs and 2500 Fashionable notions sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special attention.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 627 F St., Washington, D. C.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The

Clothing Event of the Season

Our Annual \$10.00 Sale!

Your unrestricted choice of any suit in our store, worth \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 & \$20.00

\$10.00

at one low price

This means a great loss to us, but it is better than carrying over the stock, as we have both room and money to use.

Big sacrifice on Children fine suits. All our \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Children Suits go for \$2.79.

All our Summer Dress Goods at one third off.

All our Ladies' Dress Suits at Reduced prices.

All our Ladies

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

SCHOLARS—See Sorenson's ad.

Hand painted China, at Hathaway's, 25 cts worth of Perfume for 10 cents at Sorenson's.

Get a fine guitar absolutely free. S. H. & Co. will tell you how to get it.

Scientific watch repairing, at Hathaway's.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

It will pay you to read Hathaway's ads. Just try it and see.

Dutton Amusement Co. at Opera House, Friday, Aug. 31. Don't miss it.

R. D. Connine and family are on a vacation at Traverse City.

Geo. W. Sackrider, of Houghton Lake was in town Saturday on business.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

Mrs. Wm. McLeod is moving into the Victor Salling house on Peninsular Avenue.

Fine Sterling Souvenir spoons can be had at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Our base ball team goes to Bay City to play the shipbuilders team next Saturday and Sunday.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A light steel Buckeye mower, nearly new. Enquire at this office. Easy terms.

O. Palmer appeared before the State Board of Equalization, Tuesday, in behalf of this county.

A fine guitar free with every \$100.00 trade at S. H. & Co's. store. Trade there, and save your tickets.

Karl Wilson and family have returned from their eastern trip and report a most enjoyable time.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Mr. and Mrs. Melbeckley of West Superior, Wis., are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. T. Hammond.

Use Bug Finish to destroy potato bugs. Sets per pound at Fournier's Drug Store.

F. Nardin attended the picnic on the 16th, given by the Foresters Outing Association of Saginaw Valley.

WANTED—A country school, by an experienced lady teacher. Address: Teacher, Avalanche office.

The Bride's choice now a days is a handsome piece of cut glass, get it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

By all means, get the best for the money. You'll find it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Seventh Day Adventist North Michigan Conference, East Jordan, Aug. 30th to Sept. 10th. Rate \$2.05. Dates of sale Aug. 27-30 and Sept. 3d. Return limit, Sept. 11th.

Trade at S. H. & Co's., save your trading tickets and get a fine guitar free as soon as your purchases amount to \$100.00.

Parties desiring coal for next winter will please bring in their orders as soon as possible.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

FOR SALE—The furniture and good-will of the Burton House Restaurant and hotel. Enquire or address Chas. Kline Prop., at Burton House.

Stop just a moment! I want to call your attention to my latest assortment of Souvenir spoons. Call in and see them.

ANDREW PETERSON.

All who wish to spend a pleasant evening, should attend the entertainment at the opera house, Friday, Aug. 31. Admission 10, 20, and 30 cents.

State Fair, Detroit, August 30 to September 7th, tickets on sale Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Return limit Sept. 8th. \$5.53, round trip.

For Sale—A Dederick Hay Press, as good as new, cheap for cash, or part cash and part time, with 7 per cent interest. Continuous bailer, size 17x22. F. P. Richardson, Roscommon, Mich.

FOR SALE—A sweep mill, as good as new, for one or two horses. Grinds corn and cob, and all kinds of grain into feed. Cheap for cash or will take a couple of weaned calves or some pigs in exchange. P. Aebli, Grayling.

All trimmed hats, at and below costs to make room for new fall and winter stock. A few children's hats and caps at very low prices to clear them out.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Be at the opera house, Friday evening, Aug. 31.

Miss Myrtle Smith is home from her vacation and has resumed her desk in the office.

Friday, Aug. 31, the G. W. Dutton Amusement Company will reproduce the San Francisco Disaster, Grayling Opera House.

E. E. Hartwick and family are at "Grandpa" Micnelson's. They will remain here and at the Lake during the heated term.

Mrs. R. M. Roblin entertained her sister, Mrs. Harry L. Randall, and their friend, Mrs. James Sweeney, of Bay City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph went East Tuesday morning, to purchase an immense stock of fall goods, of which we will tell you later.

Cas. Horton of Frederic, brought to our office as fine specimens of Dutchess of Oldenberg apples as we ever saw. Poor country this?

Fred Alexander has received another promotion. He goes from Lansing to the M. C. ticket office in Grand Rapids. Grayling boys get there.

FOR SALE—One first class coal stove and one air tight wood stove with ash pan, nearly new inquire of C. T. JEROME.

Master Lorne Douglas is visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joa. Sims, and Grandma Douglas, at Lovells this week. Master Arthur Niles went with him to go fishing.

A train was derailed last Friday near Johannesburg, by spreading rails. The crew and passengers were severely shaken up, but no severe injury, or great damage.

W. Love has made a photograph of the 100-acre potato field on Underhill's ranche near Lovells. It is a fine picture, and exhibits well the wonderfully growing crop.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for general house work, no laundry to do. Wages \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week. Apply P. O. Box 326, Grayling.

The Dutton Amusement Co. one of the best moving picture shows, will give an entertainment at the Opera House Friday evening, Aug. 31. Don't fail to be there.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes returned from her visit in the central part of the state last week. She is improving in health, but not yet nearly so well as she or her friends had hoped.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters, and Mrs. Bowman of Bryan, Ohio, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fournier and other friends this week. They went down the river Tuesday on a fishing excursion.

M. A. Batesis in Detroit attending a meeting of the National Association of Postmasters of the 2nd and 3rd class. The Michigan Association of Postmasters meets at the same time and place.

The Dutton Amusement Co. who will be at the Opera House, Friday, Aug. 31, is very favorably commented on by the Press, and everybody will be pleased with their entertainments. Admission 10, 20, and 30 cents.

Base Ball Game, Friday, Aug. 24. Grayling vs West Branch at the Grayling grounds. Saturday and Sunday our team will play against the Shipbuilders at Bay City. On Monday they will play at AuSable.

A letter from Mrs. A. Croteau, renewing their subscription, says they are all enjoying their tropical home, only they have had no rain for three months and are suffering from drought. They watch for the AVALANCHE, as a letter from friends.

DIED Monday, Aug. 20, Mrs. Helen Stephan of this township, aged 69 years. Deceased was born in Goettingen, Germany, June 25, 1837. She was one of the pioneers of this county and leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her loss.

Word is received here that Joseph Nephew, who has been in the employ of Salling, Hanson and Co., and of the M. C. R. R. Co. was killed by a Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic train, at Eckerman. No particulars are given. He had grown up to manhood in our village and was well known.

The G. W. Dutton Amusement Company will reproduce the San Francisco Disaster, Friday, the 31st. They also have that ridiculous picture, "Every Body Works but Father."

Their show ranks first among the moving pictures shown on the road. They please the people and a large turn out is expected at Grayling.

Feldhauser Bros. have completed their job of sawing lumber on the Barnes Ranche, in South Branch. Their traction engine made the home run in one day stopping five times for water. They will soon be out with their threshing outfit and if you have any work in their line just drop them a postal card to Frederic, Mich.

The M. C. R. R., will run an excursion train to Mackinaw City and Mackinaw Island, Sunday, August 26, Ticket for round trip to Mackinaw City \$1.35. Children 5 years and under 12, one-half adult fare. Bicycles and baby cars will be checked and carried free.

For the first time in thirteen years the Government will purchase silver for coinage purposes. The average requirements of the Treasury will probably not exceed 100,000 ounces a week. The average price of silver for the month of July last was 66 cents an ounce.

The Secretary of the Navy has called on the contractors furnishing meat and bread to the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk, to show cause why their contracts should not be cancelled. Mr. Bonaparte evidently does not relish the idea of the Navy being used as the dumping ground for the apoll meats that the packing concerns can't sell elsewhere.

The Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn from entry 3,000,000 acres of Government lands in the west. It is thought that this land may contain workable coal beds. The Geological Survey will make an examination of these lands to find out which ones contain traces of coal. These that do not will again be thrown open to entry while the coal lands will be held for sale at prices fixed by law.

The Census Bureau has inaugurated a campaign which is rather a departure from the ordinary process of finding out your name, age and your previous condition of servitude. Acting under the authority of a recent act of Congress, the bureau is going to collect statistics on marital troubles. So, instead of asking you what kind of a job you have the census man will ask you if you have ever been divorced, what caused the trouble, and how much alimony did you get.

The Department of Agriculture has engaged Prof. Chas. E. Lucke of Columbia University, New York, to test the different makes vaporizers and carburetors designed to use alcohol for motive power. Inventors may have their devices tested by sending them to Prof. Lucke. The results of these experiments will be published by the Agricultural Department, with a view of creating a demand for denatured alcohol as a fuel and for motive power.

The Grange Rally and Crawford County Picnic on the shores of Portage Lake last Thursday was well attended and an unqualified success. The tables groaned under the good things spread for dinner, and everybody seemed to enjoy himself immensely. The heat also was immense. As we were not furnished with a list of exhibitors and premiums awarded, we are unable to give names, but hope to be able to publish the list next week.

Rev. C. E. Scott, former pastor of the Presbyterian church here, spoke in the 1st Presbyterian church in Detroit last Sunday, where he exhibited his good sense in advancing the idea that "If the protestant churches of the world would stop their rivalry and church quarrels, and unite in the spirit of the Master, it would consolidate four or five churches in one, thus releasing more than half the ministers, and reducing the local expenses sufficient, so that the two combined would quickly evangelize the world."

Hardly a week goes by now without the news of another conviction arising from the land frauds that have been unearthed by Secretary Hitchcock. This week it is a member of the Oregon legislature, who was given a year in jail and fined \$2,000, and a Portland lawyer got six months in jail and was fined \$500. Last week it was ranchmen in North Dakota, who had illegally fenced in Government lands, and were forced to plead guilty. Slowly, but surely the determined head of the Interior Department is gathering them in.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1906.

10:30, a. m. Preaching, subject: Selected.

Sunday School after morning service.

No Junior League during summer.

6:30 Union service of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies at the M. E. Church.

7:30 p. m. Preaching Subject: Selected.

7:30 Thursday evening prayer and praise services.

You are all invited to these services, especially the union services Sunday evening.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.50-5.00.

Handy butchers cattle, \$3.90-4.40.

Common, \$2.50-3.75.

Canners' cows, \$1.25-2.25.

Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-4.00.

Milk cows, \$25-48.

Calves, \$4.00-7.50.

Prime lambs, \$7.00-7.25.

Mixed lambs, \$5.50-6.50.

Culls, \$2.50-3.50.

Prime medium hogs, \$6.25-6.30.

Yorkers, \$6.15-6.25.

Pigs, \$6.15-6.25.

Roughs, \$5.00-5.50.

"Helps the favored few," is a charge many times made against the protective tariff policy of the republican party. The American protective tariff policy is intended first to benefit the people of the United States. They number about eighty millions of one thousand and millions or more of the inhabitants of the civilized and semi-civilized sections of the globe. They might be referred to as the favored few, but certain it is that there is not a single citizen of the United States whose opportunities have not been greater and better by reason of the unique advantages protection has given this country. No fact in American history is more clearly and fully substantiated through actual experience than is the direct and practical value protection to all the people of our country.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Compadour Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

SCHOLARS

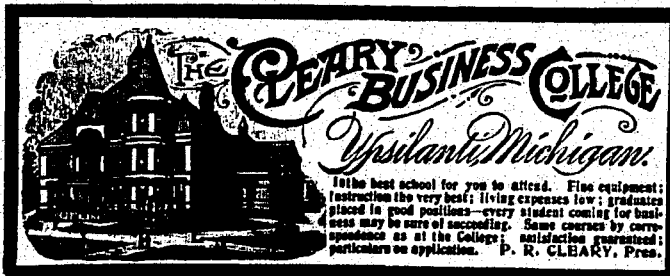
"When the School Bell Rings Again,"

You will need tablets, pencils pens, inks, etc.

We have a complete assortment of these things that are ready for your inspection.

Let us Show You.

J. W. Sorenson.



A Present For You

A Full Size Cake of PALMOLIVE

For a short time only, the B. J. Johnson Soap Co., authorize certain local dealers to make you a present of a cake of this wonderful soap, absolutely free of charge, when you purchase 25 cents' worth of



With 10 cents' worth of Galvanic Soap your dealer presents you, absolutely free of charge, with a 5 cent package of

Johnson's Washing Powder

Easy on Everything but Dirt

We give these presents to introduce our splendid soaps into your household. The following dealers will supply you!

For sale by Hans Petersen; N. Nicholson's South Side Market; Salling, Hanson & Co.; Connine & Co.; W. Jorgenson; S. J. Yates, Frederic; W. T. Lewis, Frederic; W. T. Kirkby, Hardgrove, Mich.

Election Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LANSING, MICHIGAN.

Mr. Abner J. Stilwell, Grayling, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 101 of the Public Acts of 1905, you are hereby notified that at the primary election to be held in this State on Tuesday, the fourth day of September, 1906, a candidate of the Republican Party, for Representative in Congress, shall be selected by the qualified electors of said party; those shall also be selected any other candidates of any political party or parties which have decided pursuant to the provisions of law in favor of the direct nomination of party candidates for county or district offices.

CHARLES S. PIERCE, (Seal) Deputy Secretary of State. Dated August 4, 1906.

List of Jurors.

The following list of Petit Jurors were drawn to serve at the September term of the Circuit Court:

Beaver Creek—Sylvester Brott, Washington Stewart, Oliver Billman, Frank Kile and Lafayette B. Merrill.

Frederic—Phillip Moran, George S. Collen, J. C. Karnes, S. J. Yates and James Smith.

Grayling—Hugo Schreiber Sr., John Leece, Fred Hoels Sr., Albert Kraus and Ed Douglas.

Maple Forest—Frank Deckrow, S. W. Covner, George Lewis, Ed Cobb and H. S. Buck.

South Branch—Joseph Royce, Oscar Rhoden, Hugo Schreiber Jr. and Oliver B. Scott.

How to raise tomatoes in a cold climate, by a new method, in which every cluster is made to stand on its own roots. Come and see how it is done in my garden in Grayling. Free to all.

W. H. NILES.

Excursion Rates.

Chicago, July 26, 1906.

Ticket Agents, Michigan Central R. R. Gladwin, Lewiston and West Branch to Topinabee, inclusive.

Gentlemen:—August 17th round trip tickets will be on sale from Chicago to stations on the Mackinaw Division having agents, West Branch to Topinabee, inclusive, and to Gladwin and Lewiston, at a rate of \$6.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be limited for return leaving destination not later than August 28th, when properly validated by Ticket Agent at destination, on the day passenger desires to commence return journey, but not later than August 28th.

Tickets will be good only for continuous passage in each direction; no stop-over allowed.

This information is given you in order that it may be communicated to land agents or others in your vicinity interested in inducing travel to points on the Mackinaw Division, and to the owners of resorts who might desire to give this information in advance to prospective visitors.

Yours truly, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned hereby tender their sincere thanks to all neighbors and friends for their kind assistance and sympathy during the illness and final obsequies of our wife and mother.

P. W. STEPHAN and Family.

Miss Genevieve O'Keef of Flint, is visiting her uncle, Michael O'Keef, and also Miss Edith McIntyre.

Watch this
SPACE
for new ad of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,
THE PEOPLES STORE.

Why don't You
Try Bug Finish!
To Kill Potato Bugs.

It is a Fertilizer as well as a Bug Destroyer. We can also supply you with pure Paris Green, at the lowest market price for this years goods.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Do Not Read This

unless you are interested in bargains on Watches, Clocks, Chains, Lockets, Pins, Silverware in fact every thing in the jewelry line. Repair work promptly attended to.

Optical work a Specialty.

Hand Painted China.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

In Roscommon every other Wednesday until 1:45 p. m.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.
THE Central Drug Store
N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

Paris Green
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

Pound, 25c 1-2 pound 15c 1-4 pound 8c

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

STORIES BY THE PEOPLE

SELF-RESPECT CAN BE REGAINED.

By Ian MacLaren.
Some people are haggard by the future—the things that are going to happen—other people are haggard by the past—the things which have happened. It is common to remorse with people about vain anxiety, but little is said about vain regret. Yet the darkest misery of life is remorse for the things which have been and which cannot be changed.

No one has ever lost a person he loves but his conscience held a court with memory as prosecutor. Had this or that been done the dear life might have been spared. We recall in minute detail our treatment of those who are gone—the sins of commission in haste, unthinking, unmeaning words, our sins of omission in endless opportunities of kindness lost. The worst of all regrets remain and it makes a purgatory for a man's thoughts and secret life.

It is right to condemn sin and right to condemn the sinner; it is right also that he should sorrow for the things he did and also suffer. What is not necessary by any standard of morality is that long years afterwards he should still be hanging his head in disgrace and judging himself to be a leper cast out of society. Can a man turn his back upon his past and begin again with self-respect, and the respect of his fellow men? Society by a vague instinct refuses a man to prove his repentance by his works; society also by a sound instinct if he is repentant refuses to take up the past and fling it in his face. Why should a man not humbly but boldly forgive himself if his fellows have forgiven him, and may one not add without preaching if the Eternal has promised to forgive the repentant sinner, why should that sinner be more righteous or more severe than God?

ILL FEELING AND ILL HEALTH.

By Wallace Rice.
When we have been deliberately guilty of excesses in food or drink and awake the next day with a feeling that everything has gone wrong, few of us are self-deceiving or hypocritical enough to lay the blame for ill feelings over to anything but self-induced ill health. But we have not progressed so far that most of us realize that almost all illnesses, moroseness, languor and indolence are rather due to bodily than to intellectual or sentimental derangements, however much they distress the mind.

To be in good health we should feel good. If we do not feel good, something has gone wrong. The study of diseases in modern times has brought out some curious pathological interpretations of character. An oculist of repute in Philadelphia has written a book in which he shows how many of the miseries of authors were due to eye troubles which the medical science of their day had not recognized as diseases at all. One begins to understand the case of Milton, for example, who was not in his home the man we would like to believe him to be from reading his majestic verse. Only nowadays, when the pace of twentieth century life is bringing more and more of us into neurotic or nervous prostration, we are coming to understand how real and how terrible are the obscure troubles which may leave a man in seemingly robust health an almost hopeless invalid. With every vital organ in the best of condition, something happens to the tiny filaments which connect these with the brain and with one another, and not only is a state of acute misery induced, but the character and disposition changes absolutely and always for the worse.

Karl Marx taught the historians to read the annals of

the nations in the light of strivings for economical advantage, rather than for mere power and glory. The time is coming when some astute neurologist is going to teach the historian that only too often the lives and destinies of nations have depended upon rulers and statesmen whose nerves were too hopelessly deranged to permit either their feelings or thoughts normal expression.

One consolation surely remains from such a study. As we understand the nervous limitations of others we come into sympathy with them, certainly when their troubles were in no way of their own seeking or making. Some of the most able of characters, like Louis XI. of France, for example, were neurotics, deserving pity quite as much as blame.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

By Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Thinking of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China and of the wonderful resources of the country, Napoleon said at St. Helena, "When China is moved it will change the face of the globe." Well, China is moved with a vengeance for past bad treatment, and some will have cause to regret that sleeping dogs were not allowed to lie.

China has recently started an army council for organizing an imperial army. It is said that there are at present ten divisions, or 120,000 men, properly equipped and trained by foreigners. It is hoped that within the next ten years the numbers will mount up to half a million. Enlistment is voluntary, and for three years with the colors, after which the soldier passes into the first and second reserve. Recruits are carefully chosen after a period of probation. They must be between 20 and 25 years of age, five feet five inches tall, and able to lift a weight of 150 pounds. No opium smoker is accepted, nor any one who cannot get recommended by the head man of the village.

If Chinese soldiers have on many occasions fought so badly that the army came to be considered a negligible quantity, this is simply because they were badly led and badly led. But it is not true that they have always fought badly. At Tientsin six years ago they were more in numbers than its defenders, and yet they nearly took the city. And the admirable way in which Chinese gunners then worked their guns surprised every one.

PATRONIZE YOUR HOME STORES.

By Gov. Joseph W. Folk.
We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want them to increase in wealth and population, but we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do not believe in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is good enough for him to spend his money.

No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your town papers, build them up, and they will build the town up and build you up increased trade and greater opportunities. Do not be afraid that business is going to be hurt by the recent exposures of wrong-doing in the commercial world. No man who is doing an honest business can be injured by the light. All business will be better for the cleansing process it is going through and for the stamping out of evil.

MEN OF SCIENCE SEE SEA SERPENT.



The sea monster pictured here was sighted by Lord Crawford's yacht, the Valhalla, in latitude 77 deg. 4m. 4s. and longitude 34 deg. 20m. It projected some eighteen to twenty inches from the water. It had a large fin or frill, dark seaweed brown in color, and somewhat crinkled at the edge. The head was something like a turtle's. It was first sighted in 300 fathoms of water. The Valhalla is given in the picture to show the distance at which the monster was sighted. The drawing of the serpent is by Mr. M. J. Nicol, naturalist to Lord Crawford's expedition, who saw the creature from the Valhalla. Its famous predecessor, observed by H. M. S. Daedalus, was sighted on Aug. 6, 1848, off the west coast of Africa.

Politically as ever did a Czar those of Russia. Poor Paraguay, under the sway of Francisco Lopez, fought allied Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay for five years. Probably there never was fiercer fighting in the new world. The Paraguayans yielded only at the last gasp, when they had put into the ranks old men and boys, when their towns were ashes and when starvation stalked through the desolate land. Paraguay remained a nation only because the conquerors could not agree on a division of the spoil, and the Brazilian army of occupation was withdrawn only in 1870, eleven years after hostilities began. Yet the man for whom the Paraguayans battled so stoutly and sacrificed so much was simply a modern Nero.

How He Remembered It.
When they met on Chestnut street after some months in which they hadn't seen each other the one chap told the other he had taken a little house in Germantown and was there with his larder, fennel and conch bill. "Come up and see me some evening—any evening. We're rarely out, you know, and then we have a telephone, so you can let us know when you're coming."

"I suppose your name is in the telephone directory?" queried the other. "Well, no, not yet, as we've just got the telephone, but our number is—really, it's funny, but just this minute I can't—it's something like—Ding it all, it's strange I forget that number, for just on purpose I multiplied it by two and divided the result by four, so as to enable me to remember it, and I can't recall the first thing about it. Er—know the like? I'll write you the number." Philadelphia Record.

Along about this time of the year if the farmers were allowed to vote on the most tantalizing thing in the world, they would say, "A cow's tail."

MADE FORTUNE WITH NICKEL.

"Jack o' Diamonds," a Venetian Gambler, Tells How He Won.
Jack Lawrence, better known as the "Jack of Diamonds," a native of Louisville, wandered back to his native city during home coming, says the Louisville correspondent of the Herald.

The Jack of Diamonds, in the person of Mr. Lawrence, never had a more complete double. He is an old devotee at faro and poker. No man in the country is more feared than he when he gets a "piece" of the bank's money and begins shoving it back at them. Lawrence would plunge on his last shirt button, let alone his last dollar. Of pleasing expression and front, with turn of speech usually found among the stout, open, a gracious smile and a large, open-faced gray eye, Lawrence has forced many an impossible condition and come out high, but never dry.

Lawrence often tells a good story. If any part of it be not true his historian is to blame and not he, for he is personally the soul of veracity, though the proprietor of a vivid imagination. He can tell how he ran nothing up to \$20,000 and never take his eye out of yours while he is telling it. "Yes, sir," he began the other night, "it was a gloomy off day in Chicago."

"This day I had put my last dime into a piece of bitulitic Chicago pie and a cup of drugged coffee. It looked like it was all up. If you caught the eye of a passing friend a film came over it as he slipped by. It was awful. Refrigerator fish and easy and white marble warm compared with Chicago when a man is broke."

"While trekking down State street I spied something that looked suspicious over in the dirt and snow beside the curbstone. It was a nickel, and a plugged nickel at that. Well, I wandered into a certain place where roulette and faro was going on, and with a smile I said to the dealer: 'If you'll put in a nickel with me I'll take a shot at No. 15.'"

"He laughs and says: 'Jack, you're a Jonah, but I'll take a chance, and put a white 30-cent chip on the fifteen. If the little ball hadn't stopped on that number this story would never have been told, but there she lay, and I gets \$1.75.'"

"Something said low and earnest to me: 'Jack, they can't stop you now.' I picks it up, nonchalant like, and says: 'If you're still game I'll play our \$3.50 at the bank.' We might pull out a stack of fish."

"Well, sir, he puts in with me and the hopeless him that he was comes over when I am \$500 winner and splits it up. Before I quits I am \$1,500 to the good, and as they turn over the box I saunters down to the Auditorium in a carriage and registers my full name."

"Then each day I takes \$750 out with me and brings back about \$2,000 and finally run into a high flying bookmaker of the name of Skelley, and we drops down to Hot Springs for the spring sunshine and we gets tangled up there to the tune of \$40,000 to the good, and that was how I runs a plugged nickel up to Rockefeller."

"What became of your fortune?" he was asked.

"Well, my boy, that's a long story. To be brief and more or less accurate, you might just say I lost it looking for work."

WHEAT TO GROW IN ARID SOIL.

Experiments in Breeding Cereals Which Do Not Require Water.
An acre of ground near the northeast corner of City Park, being utilized by Robert Gauss, a newspaper man, as an experimental farm on which he is endeavoring to breed drought-resisting plants, so that millions of acres of arid lands in the West may be made productive, is attracting the attention of botanists and agriculturists in all parts of the United States, and experts connected with the United States Department of Agriculture are taking much interest in the results obtained by Mr. Gauss, says the Denver Post.

Mr. Gauss' experimental work, which he has been doing quietly for ten years, has become so important to Colorado and the West that the Park Board a few months ago told Mr. Gauss that it would set aside a tract of land for him. Prior to that time he used ground in Montclair. Since 1896 he has been following a theory which he first preached twenty years ago. The results have been remarkable.

Briefly set forth, this is Mr. Gauss' idea. Adapt vegetation to physical conditions. Make wheat which grows in a humid soil grow in an arid soil. Sow the wheat, or other plant, in the arid soil, and from the product take the seed which is the best and which came from the hardest of the plants and sow it the next season. After much selection of the best seed in time you will breed a plant which will not require much moisture.

The plan sounds simple enough and is directly opposite to the Campbell dry-farming system. Mr. Gauss' idea is to make the plants grow in the arid region regardless of the condition of the soil. Mr. Campbell's idea is to treat the soil so as to make the plants grow. The men have started from the two extremes. Both have been successful to some extent.

The theory of artificial selection advanced by Darwin and Wallace is being worked up by Mr. Gauss. During the ten years in which he has been at work he has convinced himself that drought-resisting cereals can be grown.

"I do not think the problems of acclimatizing cereals or species of any other kind," says Mr. Gauss, "to arid conditions have been solved. It will require a long time and much patient and careful work to reach the desired goal. But I am fully convinced that although the way may be long it is practicable to traverse it, and that it presents the most satisfactory solution of the problem of arid agriculture in that part of the country which lies east of the Rocky Mountains."

Mr. Gauss is a prophet who has pointed the way. From results thus far obtained by him it seems certain that in the course of time, perhaps a few generations, all the West will have become productive through the planting of seeds from plants which have been acclimated and which have become accustomed to an arid soil after having been raised in a humid soil.

POLITICAL COMMENT

The Tariff Will Stand.

At the conference of Republican leaders at Oyster Bay it was determined that the party, in the congressional campaign, shall oppose all tinkering with the tariff at this time. President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Chairman Sherman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, and the rest of the Republican chieftains who were at the meeting, took this position. It will be proclaimed in the Republican textbook for 1900, which will be issued in two or three weeks. At the meeting, where the proofs were submitted to the President, the final touches were given to the text-book. Every campaign orator and every Republican newspaper will have a copy of the text-book by the formal opening of the campaign. It is well to have the party's position on this issue officially set forth at the outset in the canvass, because in Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and one or two other States there has recently been some talk in favor of tariff revision.

Republican stump speakers and newspaper, will, in 1900, have an easy and pleasant task in setting forth the benefits which the tariff has conferred upon the country. They can point to more prosperity at home than has ever been seen in the past, and can show the largest foreign trade which has ever been rolled up. In the aggregate exports and imports of merchandise the \$3,000,000,000 mark has been almost reached. In

abroad. Manifestly, a system which has revolutionized the whole industrial scheme of the United States, which has given us greater prosperity than was ever known before in any part of the world, and which has placed our country so far in the lead in wealth that it is ahead of its two nearest rivals combined, will have something to say for itself in the canvass of 1900. The Republican party, as the creator and the defender of the tariff, will have some powerful arguments ready to its hand in this year's campaign.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shall Bryan Fix the Tariff?

Mr. Bryan is a free trader. In his latest generalized manifesto he says the tariff is one of the issues he will discuss hereafter. But this is not a question on which he is likely to change his record in the least, nor can he modify it essentially without violating all Democratic precedent. In all that he has said or written in the past Bryan has wholly condemned the principle of protection in a tariff. His most noted speech in Congress was a long and elaborate argument against any protection in any schedule. He contended that the constitutional rights of the people forbid the inclusion in any tariff rate of a purpose to build up American industries or to protect American wages against open foreign competition. He held that a tariff should be based entirely on public revenue requirements, and that American



Doctor Tariff Reform—You are a very sick man. You ought to go straight to bed and take my medicine. Uncle Sam—No, I think not. With exports for 1900 of \$1,743,163,612; with imports of \$1,225,615,379 with a favorable trade balance of \$517,548,233; with business booming; with all labor employed at the highest wages ever known, I don't seem to need any tariff reform medicine just now.

The fiscal year 1900 the exports aggregated \$1,744,000,000 and the imports \$1,225,000,000. In each item the highest figures of the past were left far behind. We sold to the outside world double as much merchandise in the Roosevelt year just ended as we did in Cleveland's year just ten years earlier. The balance of trade in our favor, which was \$104,000,000 in 1890, was quadrupled in 1900, when it reached \$518,000,000. If we count silver as merchandise, as we ought to do, although the government's bookkeepers persist in putting it in a class by itself, the \$3,000,000,000 mark in the aggregate merchandise exports and imports would be left far behind, and the balance in our favor on the trade account with the outside world would be \$557,000,000.

Chairman Sherman's spellbinders must be instructed to present those figures with a good deal of prominence during the campaign. Leader Sherman must also impress upon them the even more significant fact that the exports of manufactures have increased faster than those of any other class of goods which we sent out. While the exports of agriculture have increased 48 per cent in the past ten years, the exports of manufactures have increased 198 per cent. In the fiscal year 1900 we sold over \$600,000,000 in manufactures to the rest of the world. Here is the real test of the strength of our industrial system as created by the tariff. At the outbreak of the rebellion the United States was still virtually an agricultural country. Under the operation of the Republican tariff system the United States made such advances in the first twenty years of Republican power that we gained the first place among the countries of the world in the extent of our manufactures by 1890, beating the United Kingdom in that year, and our lead has been steadily lengthening ever since. The tariff has been the principal cause of our pre-eminence in this field.

By the protection which it has given the home producer, the tariff has incited discovery and invention, constructed labor-saving appliances, developed the capabilities of our people and diversified their activities, caused domestic competition, and, while defending the producer against concealed foreign attacks, has reduced the cost and improved the quality of all sorts of commodities to the American consumer. These advances have enabled us to reach out farther and farther for foreign markets as the home market has become inadequate, and thus Europe has encountered what it calls the "American commercial invasion." The tariff can claim a large share of the credit for these conquests at home and

manufacturing interests and the wage earners connected with them should adjust themselves as best they can to foreign production and wages. This is free trade and the Bryanites should not balk at the only term that squarely expresses their position on the tariff. They are not tariff revisionists. All parties are for tariff revision as occasion arises. Republicans have revised protective tariffs again and again, but always kept them protective.

In half a dozen words Bryan could have stated that he is now, as always, a free trader. He prefers to postpone a statement of his tariff position. If this delay could mean that he would consent to any protective schedule, he would be on Republican ground. He may juggle and beg for his tariff views, but multiplying words will not change his free trade intent. Business men should realize this fact. Wage earners should keep it in mind. In protection Bryan is an absolute destructionist. With such a man at the head of executive affairs the policy would be to sweep away every vestige of protection, a purpose that appears in everything he has ever said in discussing the tariff. A business upheaval would necessarily be the result. American industries would halt until they could get their bearings in the markets and in margins of profit. With this condition would come a corresponding loss in the scale of wages and opportunities of employment.

Mr. Bryan is trying to retreat from his former paramount issue under cover of what he calls the quantitative theory of the money supply. He maintains that he was right about free silver, but that the unexpected increase in the output of gold relieved the strain without lessening the soundness of his chief financial theory. Some quantitative things have happened since 1890 in American industries and foreign trade also. Exports of American manufactures in the fiscal year just closed were about \$600,000,000. The total in 1890 was \$220,000,000. The quantitative jump in selling our manufactured products abroad has been 160 per cent since Bryan made his cross of gold speech. Our whole foreign trade is larger than ever before. Another quantitative point is that steamships are much larger than in 1890 and cross the ocean in less time. With free trade they could pour in a mountain of foreign merchandise every week, compelling our industries to close down and our workmen to hunt a new vocation. Mr. Bryan may defer talking about the tariff, but he cannot change his spots.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Labor World

Meeting Labor Leader.

At the biennial convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, held in Chicago recently, more than 10,000 members were represented by delegates from all over this country and Canada. Its presiding officer was President Charles Dold of Chicago.

President Dold is one of the most widely known trade union officials in Chicago. Before he became an official of the piano, organ and musical instrument workers' organization, Mr. Dold was business agent of Local No. 14, of the Cigar-makers' Union. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1860, and came to this country with his parents when 13 years of age. In 1876 he made his first application for membership in a trade union, that of the cigar makers. He was president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor for two terms and has held other places in trade union organizations.

Labor Notes.

The oil fields near Delagoa bay, in Africa, are expected to prove among the most productive in the world.

The Colorado Supreme Court has decided that the Sunday closing law relating to barber shops is constitutional.

The latest addition to labor's ranks is the United Brotherhood of Rural, Horticultural and Agricultural Wage Earners of America. The headquarters is in Dallas, Texas.

The Irish laborers' cottage bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons recently. The bill authorizes a loan of \$2,500,000 to provide Irish laborers with cottages.

At a meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in St. Paul, a resolution was passed to stand by the working girls in their demand for an eight-hour day wherever made.

At a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council, embracing thirty-two unions, held in Boston, Mass., it was decided to assess the 6,000 members \$1 each to be used as a defense fund.

The experiment of building houses to rent to members which has been tried by the British Steel Smelters, Iron and Tinplate Workers' Association has proved so successful that it is to be extended.

Butchers at the Chicago stock yards report the dulllest season for years. Cattle butchers are working only 25 hours a week, and most of the other departments only work two or three days a week.

M. Clemenceau, the French minister of the interior, estimates that 90 per cent of the strikers identified with the May demonstration were forced to discontinue work by being afraid of molestation by the 10 per cent minority.

Returns relating to the state of employment in Germany during the first quarter of 1900 were supplied to the Imperial statistical office by trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,221,700. Of these, 12,637, or 1.1 per cent, were described in the returns as unemployed.

The tobacco trust, to prevent strikes and its employees from joining labor organizations, has devised a system of insuring the lives of its employees free. All employees of a year's standing are entitled to name a beneficiary in case of their death, and the beneficiary will be paid the amount of a year's salary, if under \$500, and \$500 if the salary for a year would be greater than that.

Colorado Springs, at which the home for union printers is located, has offered inducements to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to locate its proposed institution for incapacitated and indigent members there. The brotherhood has now been in existence 23 years and has 728 lodges, with a total membership of 78,000 and a treasury of \$1,500,000. It pays out about \$140,000 a month in claims, has over \$37,000,000 insurance in force and has paid out since its foundation \$11,500,000 in benefits.

The temperance crusade among labor unions started by Stephen C. Sumner, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Chicago, has called attention to the fact that the men at the head of a number of local unions and some international organizations are total abstainers, says the Chicago Record-Herald. While the milk wagon drivers lead the procession in this line, five of the seven members of their executive board being total abstainers, there are other unions worthy of "honorable mention." John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, drinks nothing stronger than buttermilk, and F. G. Hopp, financial secretary of the same organization, is also a total abstainer. P. J. Flannery, president of the Freight Handlers' Union; H. J. Conway, president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; Max Morris, secretary, and R. D. Hogan, organizer of the same organization, are all advocates of temperance and drink only water. John Mangano, president of the Steamfitters' Union, is as strong an advocate of cold water as is Sumner and has organized several branches of the Knights of Father Mathew among workmen. The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is known as the strongest total abstainers' local in the city, having 100 members who do not drink intoxicants.

It is estimated that the Farmers' Union has a membership of over 500,000 in the cotton-growing States of the South alone. In eight years the population of Osaka, Japan, has increased from 511,800 to over 1,020,000. The number of factories has increased by 691.

For the first time since May 1 the 34 affiliated unions of the Boston Carpenters' District Council have not sent a man on strike. The wharf and bridge builders' strike for the eight-hour day is not yet settled, but all the men who struck have been placed at work under union conditions.

Some of the Chicago unions have started the Salvation Army method of organizing. Last week, with drums and flags and a parade, they held meetings on street corners, preached the gospel of unionism, sang industrial songs in ragtime and collected applications for membership in all the unions.

The Federation of Musicians of Chicago is considering a scheme which is described by its sponsors as a plan for "carrying high-class music to the doors of the poor." It contemplates among other features the "charity" ban which is to furnish free street concerts during the summer in crowded residence districts of the city.

OLD STREET CRIES.

Somewhere about a score of years ago there was published in London a tiny volume of most unusual interest to students of old-time manners and customs. It was called "Old London Street Cries," and contained several hundred familiar calls, beginning with the middle of the fifteenth century, in which, as in a mirror, one can see reflected the life of the common people through the years—what they ate and drank and wore, their furniture and ornaments, the toys their children played with, and their luxuries, long since become commonest necessities.

A walk through London streets in those days must have been a veritable running of the gauntlet. A few specimens of the calls which besieged the cavalier's ears will suffice.

"Buy my dish of great eels!" "Buy a fine singing-bird!" "Buy my wax or tapers!" "Hot baked woderens (stewed pears)!" "Knives or scissors to grind!" "Buy my four ropes of onions!" "Buy a frock-scoole!" "Ribbons a great a yard!" "Buy a horn book!" "Songs, these yards a penny!" "Holly and mistletoe!" "London's Gazette here!" "Buy my nice drops, twenty a penny, pepper-mint drops!" "Troop every one (toy horse-drops)!" "Three rows a penny gins, short whites and middle-ings!" "Nur were the eager merchants content with verbal solicitation. The bewildered wayfarer was often so "pull-hauled" by one after another that resistance must have been well-nigh impossible.

But times change, and street life with them. A generation ago a few timid descendants of the old London backsters called up and down our streets. Now the rags and bottle men have disappeared, the "cleansing-grinders" merely rings a bell, vendors of fruits and vegetables have been silenced by law in many cities, and save for the sidewalk toys and the holly and mistletoe of Christmas-time, the new-day is sole inheritor of all the street cries.

Less picturesque? Possibly. But one has only to spend an hour among the dealers of a country fair to realize that even the strenuous life of the twentieth century has its advantages.

LATIN-AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

Armed Lack Science, but Not Courage—Case of Paraguay.

It is our Anglo-Saxon way to speak slightly of the military prowess of most of the Latin-American nations, says the Boston Transcript. Their armies are not indeed calculated to stand much chance in the open field against our soldiers or those of the European powers. They lack science, but not courage, and even as they are, fighting behind barricades, they are by no means doomed to be defeated.

The trouble with most of the Latin-American countries is the absence of what we know as "public opinion." The ruler of the hour knows no check but force, and utilizes the resources of the country for his own purposes as des-

MISS LEOPOLD, SECY LIEDERKRANZ,

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was in a Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Peruna My Restoration to Health and Strength."



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD

MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Secy Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me."

"Peruna was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise. A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my trouble."

"I owe to Peruna my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

His Presence of Mind.

"O. Harold," exclaimed the lovely girl at the summer resort. "Isn't the view lovely from here? Let's sit down in the shade of this noble old beech and enjoy it."

"I think, Nellie," said Harold, "you will find the shade better on the other side of the tree."

Then, while she was seating herself on the spot indicated, he lingered behind just long enough to take out his knife and erase his own initials and those of his last summer's girl from the bark of the noble old beech.

12,665 HARVEST HANDS WANTED

In Minnesota and Dakota, Along the So. Line.

To harvest the greatest crop ever raised in the West thousands of men must be had AT ONCE. Wages range from \$1.75 to \$3.00 a day with board. The rate to the fields from St. Paul and Minneapolis averages \$6.50. Tickets on sale DAILY August 1 to 31, 1906, inclusive.

Ask the nearest S.O.U. LINE representative, or write:

W. R. CALLAWAY,

General Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

Both Perfectly Safe.

Two acquaintances met at the entrance to a public dining room, hung their hats up in the hallway and went inside. "Higgins," said the smaller of the two, "that's a fine hat of yours. Aren't you a little afraid to leave it out there, where somebody might make a mistake and walk off with it?"

"Not a bit," responded the larger man. "My size is seven and three-quarters. If any other man should put it on his head it would come down to his ears. But how about you, Hawkins? Yours is a fine hat, too. Isn't it a bit risky to leave it there?"

"I should say not," answered Hawkins. "Mine is six and one-half. There isn't one man in a thousand that could get it far enough on his head to make it stay on. I shouldn't be afraid to hang it up in the anteroom at a ward caucus."

What He Took.

A certain thrifty individual, in the hope of getting a gratuitous medical opinion, remarked casually one day to his doctor:

"I say, doctor, what do you do when you've got a cold?"

"I cough," replied the M. D., briefly.

"Ah! Quite so," stammered the other. "But what do you take?"

"I take advice," snapped the son of Esculapius; and the thrifty man took his leave.—Modern Society.

SALLOW FACES

Often caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Washington young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less."

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves."

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that."

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious."

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more, and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

NEW WHEAT RECORD.

TOTAL YIELD IS ESTIMATED AT 789,030,000 BUSHELS.

Government Report Shows that World's Figures Are Better—Cereals Promise to Establish High Mark—Data Above Average.

The greatest wheat crop in American history, which also means the greatest wheat crop ever raised by any country on earth, is officially measured up by the Department of Agriculture in the latest crop report. Final figures, subject to the usual December revision, are made on winter wheat, which is all harvested. Percentage estimates only on spring wheat are given, as the harvest of this grain is not yet completed. The grand total is 789,030,000 bushels.

That the big record is made easily and that the country has not yet done its best is shown by the fact that the spring wheat promise is only for a full average crop, the winter wheat yields having been tremendous enough to make a record-breaking grand total for the two combined.

This year's wheat yield has out-clasped the famous wheat crop of 1904 by about 12,000,000 bushels, although the spring wheat promise this year is 82,000,000 bushels behind that produced in that year.

Crop Given by States.

The crop in detail by States as indicated by the government figures for this year and last was:

State	1906	1905
Ohio	29,370,000	22,187,710
Michigan	13,043,000	10,603,274
Indiana	20,945,000	18,351,404
Illinois	29,235,000	29,851,584
Missouri	21,245,000	28,622,358
Kansas	23,710,000	27,091,104
Nebraska	21,720,000	18,902,693
Kentucky	11,318,000	8,805,065
Tennessee	10,875,000	8,418,000
New York	9,280,000	10,300,941
New Jersey	2,050,000	1,303,220
Pennsylvania	27,860,000	27,860,000
Delaware	1,702,000	1,600,814
Maryland	12,490,000	12,199,700
Virginia	9,285,000	9,118,000
North Carolina	5,314,000	5,076,278
South Carolina	2,057,000	1,942,330
Georgia	2,172,000	2,100,550
Alabama	1,135,000	1,041,082
Mississippi	2,050,000	28,285
Arkansas	14,100,000	11,414,000
West Virginia	1,012,000	1,004,808
California	4,907,000	4,373,000
Oregon	4,052,000	3,700,000
Idaho	14,204,000	13,882,585
Oklahoma	18,002,000	11,704,114
Indian Territory	3,688,000	2,702,000
Total	491,790,000	419,451,450

SPRING.

Minnesota	60,018,000	72,434,234
Wisconsin	13,540,000	10,882,093
Iowa	29,940,000	29,940,000
South Dakota	49,000,000	44,133,481
North Dakota	4,724,000	3,358,875
Washington	23,345,000	22,510,000
Montana	10,740,000	10,241,532
Wyoming	2,855,000	2,243,305
New Mexico	1,000,000	947,740
Utah	3,702,000	4,710,200
Arizona	1,000,000	1,000,000
Malta	124,000	121,240
Vermont	17,000	27,467

Total 207,244,000 273,498,000

Grand total 789,030,000 692,949,450

Corn Makes Huge Strides.

The corn crop is also making gigantic strides and promises to make as great a gain in the last few months of its existence as it did last year, when it gained nearly 50,000,000 bushels before being cut and harvested. During July it gained nearly 60,000,000 bushels, and it is now only 20,000,000 bushels behind last year's yield, which was the greatest on record for this or any country.

The oats crop is about 150,000,000 bushels short of last year's, which was in turn the second largest ever raised in the United States. Despite this immense shortage it is still a large crop and above the average.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre in each of the eleven principal winter wheat States in 1906 and 1905, the figures for 1905 being the final estimates issued Dec. 20:

State	1906	1905
Kansas	15.3	13.9
Nebraska	14.8	12.4
Missouri	14.8	12.4
Illinois	14.8	12.4
Indiana	14.8	12.4
Ohio	14.8	12.4
Michigan	14.8	12.4
Wisconsin	14.8	12.4
Minnesota	14.8	12.4
Iowa	14.8	12.4
South Dakota	14.8	12.4
North Dakota	14.8	12.4
Montana	14.8	12.4
Wyoming	14.8	12.4
Idaho	14.8	12.4
Utah	14.8	12.4
Arizona	14.8	12.4
Malta	14.8	12.4
Vermont	14.8	12.4

The following table shows, for each of the five principal spring wheat States, the condition on Aug. 1, 1906, with the ten-year August averages:

State	Aug. 1, 1906	10-year Avg.
Minnesota	85	84
Wisconsin	88	87
South Dakota	90	81
Iowa	92	84
North Dakota	92	84
Montana	92	84
Wyoming	92	84
Idaho	92	84
Utah	92	84
Arizona	92	84
Malta	92	84
Vermont	92	84

Education Bill Passed.

By a majority of 192, the British House of Commons adopted the education bill, which is the principal measure introduced by the liberal government. The main features of the bill are against allowing public money for denominational instruction, and that all schools receiving public support are to give secular religious instruction for an eight-hour week by special staff, but attendance on these exercises not to be compulsory. The bill now goes to the House of Lords, which is expected to oppose it. The House of Lords, on the same day, advanced the Irish laborers' cottages bill, authorizing a loan of \$22,500,000 to construct cottages in Ireland.

Eight-Hour Day for Southern Pacific

Freight conductors and brakemen in the employ of the Southern Pacific railway system have prepared a new pay and working schedule, which has been unanimously approved by the order of railway conductors, and which will be submitted to officials of the road, with sixty days to consider it. The new arrangement provides for an eight-hour work day to supersede the ten, twelve and thirteen hour days now in practice on the road. An advance in wages is also asked.

New York Bonds Go Down.

The offer of \$1,000,000 of nine-year 4 per cent assessment bonds of New York City did not tempt investors and the comptroller had to negotiate with bond houses. Bids were received, however, for the thirty-year bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000.

Appropriation Not Used.

The Treasury Department has received notice that \$200,000 appropriated for the purchase of a postoffice site in Toledo, Ohio, was \$64,000 in excess of what the ground decided upon as being "good enough" will cost. It is the first time such a thing has ever happened.

CHICAGO BANK CASHIER TAKEN.

Cashier at Western Bank Is Held for Investigation Without Bail.

Henry W. Herling, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank in Chicago, which closed its doors several days ago, was arrested in that city the other day. He was refused bail until his connection with the disappearance of nearly \$1,000,000 of the bank's funds is cleared up.

The delving into the ruins of the wrecked institution developed the most astounding mass of financial rottenness ever unearthed since the State of Illinois undertook the supervision of the people's saving depositories.

With Cashier Henry W. Herling as special and none too willing a guide to the investigators' new and novel devices of bank looting were shown up, together with certain evidence involving other bank officials and even outsiders in the spreading plot.

Even State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones, who has been checking up failures in the State for twenty years, gasped over the barefaced frauds which have been perpetrated with impunity under his nose in this institution.

The most startling of the revelations was the finding of dozens of checks for various amounts, which the examiners, to their astonishment, found signed, not with names but with numbers.



CASHIER HENRY W. HERLING.

Thousands of dollars were found to have been paid out, with nothing to indicate who was beholden for payment but a set of numerals. There have also been found papers without number the signatures to which are forgeries and which are absolutely worthless.

While further arrests are expected, attempts are being made to rust up the list to be suffered by the 22,000 persons who deposited \$120,000 in the Stensland bank. One estimate says the bank will pay 67 per cent. This is on the basis that no new funds will be uncovered in the \$1,000,000 of mortgages in the bank vaults. The resources are estimated as follows:

Cash on hand	\$750,000
Real estate	1,000,000
Mortgages	1,000,000
Good notes	1,000,000
Real estate	1,000,000
Stockholders' liability	1,000,000
Total resources	\$5,750,000
Total deposits	\$1,200,000
Total resources in deficit	\$2,550,000
Net shortage of bank	\$1,205,000



RAILROADS

Passenger officials of the Northwestern predict an extraordinary movement on account of the national encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Paul.

The Illinois Central railroad now carries nearly every pound of its fruit in its own cars, this company having in service 3,000 of its own refrigerators.

The Virginia Corporation Commission yesterday declared the Commonwealth's railway act of the Legislature in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and therefore null and void, and entered an order dismissing the proceedings.

The Indiana Railroad Commission handed down a decision by which the Vandall Railroad Company will be compelled to make a general reduction of 33 1/3 per cent in the rates charged for all classified freight from Indianapolis west to the Indiana State line.

Because of the rising of the Salton Sea the Southern Pacific is reported to be about to move its main line in that vicinity for the fifth time. The waters are now approaching the track, and it is thought it will be necessary to create the new line within sixty days.

Under express instructions of George J. Gould the Western Pacific is making a special effort to secure 7,000 laborers in addition to 40,000 men now at work in Utah, Nevada and California. Construction work is to be rushed with all possible speed, and to that end agents have been sent into the middle West and Northwest in an effort to secure the needed workmen.

The anticipated action of the Wisconsin rate commission fixing 2 cents a mile as the maximum passenger fare has been delayed for several weeks in order that the St. Paul road may present new arguments against the proposed rate.

An effort is being made to obtain the co-operation of eastern trunk lines in the endeavor to secure a ruling from the Secretary of Agriculture that will enable the railroads everywhere to receive compensation of most for transportation by stamping the way bills to show that the car has been sealed by government inspectors.

Executive officers of the Union Pacific road in Chicago are planning to build several large greenhouses along the main lines of this company in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and other districts, with the object of having at every table in every dining car over the entire system a bouquet of freshly cut flowers at every meal.

The Erie has just placed orders for 1,000 new freight cars. From the Standard Steel Car Company have been ordered 500 drop end steel underframe gondola cars forty-five feet in length. These are for delivery in January, 1907. For delivery in December next the Erie has also ordered 500 flat cars, to be built by the same company.

HOWDY!



HEROES OF THE SIXTIES IN REUNION AT MINNEAPOLIS.

CIVIL WAR HEROES.

Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. at Minneapolis.

For the fortieth time since its work was finished and its glory won, the G. A. R. was in line Wednesday at Minneapolis. There have been many parades since, more gorgeous, more spectacular, more dazzling and bewildering, but never has there been in this country one more appealing and impressive than that which passed through the streets of Minneapolis during the greater part of the forenoon.

The parade was a notable affair as such things go, well handled, quick moving and inspiring to look upon. It was a day of pride for the old soldiers in themselves and for the multitude in the soldiers.

Over the heads of the veterans as they marched along countless flags supplied in the breeze and their lines passed between buildings gorgeously decorated in their honor. The plaudits of the crowd were in their ears, the consciousness of glory won by valor was in their hearts and they bore with them the knowledge of the world's approval for work most nobly done, in a most righteous cause. And yet it was a parade of pathos as well as a march of pride.

At the head of the column was a platoon of mounted police, the line filling the street from curb to curb, and effectively sweeping away any pedestrians and vehicles that escaped the vigilant eyes of members of national guard and police, who were stationed along the line of march. Directly behind the police and at the head of the parade proper came a band from Denmark, their showy zouave uniforms making a splendid appearance. The twenty-two young women who form a drill corps and are a portion of the organization were especially favorites with the multitude and were given a continuous ovation during the parade.

Next came the chief marshal of the parade, ex-Governor S. R. Van Sant, and his chief of staff, General Fred B. Wood, adjutant general of Minnesota who was followed by a throng of officers composing the regimental staff of the Minnesota national guard. This comprised the entire escort of the Grand Army.

Then, marching splendidly, came the first of the old soldiers, Columbia post of Chicago, acting as the personal escort of the commander in chief. This organization has made a record at many previous encampments, and it is considered one of the best drilled and handsomest posts in the Grand Army.

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ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR LABORER UNCOVERS JEWELS.

Acting under instructions cable from England, John H. O'Brien, a laborer employed in the wrecking of the world's fair buildings at St. Louis, has unearthed an alligator bag containing jewels valued at \$30,000, which were stolen from Mr. and Mrs. P. Henry Clayton of Devonshire, England, during a visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition two years ago.

The jewels were stolen from a trunk and they were not missed until the Claytons had returned to England after a tour around the world. They then had no means of knowing where the jewels had been stolen. About a month ago a Hindoo servant who had been in their employ during their trip was fatally injured by an elephant in India and on his deathbed confessed that he stole the jewels while in St. Louis. He said that he became alarmed and, fearing detection, had dropped them into a hole in the wall of the Manufacturers' building. Later he again wished to secure the gems, but on returning to the place he had secreted them could not reach the bottom of the space between the plaster and the side of the building. Fearing to make any inquiry or ask assistance, the Hindoo departed from St. Louis with the Claytons, leaving the jewels in their hiding place.

O'Brien was generously rewarded and was also employed by Mr. Clayton as his personal attendant.

HISTORY IS 1,000 YEARS OLDER.

Prof. James H. Breasted Tells of New Discovery in Nile Valley.

One thousand years has been added to the authentic history of the world by Prof. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from an expedition to the Upper Nile.

The professor and his associates discovered that the calendar was begun in 3241 B. C. and an elaborate article in the current issue of the Biblical World tells all about it.

In the period from 140-141 to 143-144 A. D. the calendar coincided with the seasons and the rising of the Sothis took place on the first day of the calendar year. An entire revolution was completed at that time.

"That revolution must have begun 1,400 years earlier—that is, in 3241 B. C.," says Prof. Breasted. "The next earlier revolution must have begun in 2780 B. C.—that is, at about the beginning of the age at which we are first able to observe contemporary indications of the shift."

This carries us 1,400 years back of their coincidence, the calendar of the kingdom of Egypt,

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

The Selling of Marmaduke

By Fox Russell

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles)

How brightly the wintry sun shone out as I watched the detaining of my horse at Mudbury! Hunting in a strange country, I felt like a new scene, other faces, everything fresh. I was tired of the old pack—no "go," no dash; above all, no pretty faces there.

So I thought a run down into the Blasington country might brighten me up. In the train I sat opposite a divinity rather scowled when I tried to open conversation by offering her my paper to read—who thrilled my too susceptible heart to such an extent that—but really, this has nothing to do with my story.

Before I had gone a mile on the road to the meet I was overtaken by Hixon, a man I knew living in the Blasington country.

"Oh, delighted to see you!" he exclaimed. "But how comes that you've deserted your own pack? Good morning, Miss Clare," he broke off, as a very pretty girl trotted gently past, favoring Hixon with the sweetest of smiles. Hixon is rather an old fool about women. I don't like to see it in him, a man of a certain age; he is at least a year older than I am.

"Who's the lady, Hixon?" I asked in indifferent tones.

"That's Miss Clare, of Broughton; you must take care not to— But just at that moment the lady pulled up and looked back at me. Really, it was nothing to be concerned about; but he became positively insufferable when he saw the glance. I determined then and there to save him from making an ass of himself. If I could, so said:

"Hixon, you must introduce me!" and he had to do it.

"Miss Clare, allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Marmaduke Amor."

Miss Clare bowed. Oh, what a bow! what grace! what abandon! what—but never mind. I at once attached myself to her, and commenced thinking out some scheme for "seducing" Hixon. Arrived at the meet, I fortunately be-



RETURNED HOME WITH A CRUSHED HAT, A MUDDY COAT AND A MIND ILL AT EASE.

gan talking to a friend, and Miss Clare and I edged away together.

"Are you quite a stranger here, Mr. Amor?" she said so archly, so—but never mind.

"Quite," I answered, "but I'm not sure that I shall be in future."

I have a way of expressing a great deal with my eye, and I turned it full on to her glorious face as I spoke.

"Now, will you, my dear Miss Clare, take pity on me and act as my guide, philosopher and friend to-day?"

She replied that she should be delighted. Most fascinating—this; quite eclipsed divinity in train.

Whilst horses were drawing the first cohort, Hixon, in his usual interfering manner, ranged up alongside, and whispered to me—awfully rude of the man to whisper—

"I say, my boy, take care! The lady knows a thing or two, and— But I merely nodded distantly, and resumed my tete-a-tete with Miss Clare.

We had been talking for about ten minutes, when some one rode round the covert, and said, rather pointedly:

"I wish you gentlemen would be a little quieter, or we shall never get a fox to break this way."

Now, I don't know how to sneer, but I did my best; and then that idiot Hixon asked me what I was "making faces" for.

Soon after this, we "found" and away streamed the pack out of the wood and across the lower end of our meadow. "Toot, toot!" on the horn, and off we went.

We jumped a two-foot-high rail, and across the heavy arable we pounded slowly on, my charming companion at my side. Hounds had got well through a fair-sized post and rails, as we began gathering our horses to gether for the jump. Then Miss Clare turned bewitchingly to me, and exclaimed:

"My horse will be so disappointed; he loves jumping; but I'm really too great a coward to ride at this. Would you mind coming with me to that gate and opening it?"

"Would I mind? Ask Lancelot if he would mind riding alone with Guinness."

The gate was some distance away, and the line which bounded the meadow, and the divergence led to a great deal of ground; but we rode doggedly on, hoping for a check.

"Poor Marmaduke!" sighed the lady; he is really too bold for a young rider like you. I'm afraid I must not accompany you."

him and hunt my old cob again. You wouldn't be ashamed of piloting me, even then, would you, Captain—Captain—do forgive me, but I've forgotten both your name and regiment."

"Mr.—not captain—and I haven't got a regiment," I replied, inwardly resolving to join the Volunteers forthwith.

"Well, do you know, I was wondering at an officer proving such an entertaining companion, and yet—I suppose it was your military appearance that deceived me."

What a nice, sensible girl this! We went on a little farther, only encountering the easiest fences. Presently she said:

"How strange that my horse should be named Marmaduke—your own name."

I had remarked this. It was strange, because Marmaduke is an uncommon name.

"I suppose you don't know of anyone who wants a really good hunter, do you?" she observed in somewhat doleful tones.

Now, this was a rare good-looking horse. Why should not I—

"May I ask the price?" I said.

"Well, what the particular want is a good horse for him. You know more about these things than I, Mr. Amor."

Would, timidly, "would \$750 be too much to ask, do you think?"

"I'll send you a check to-night, and you can let me have him when you like," I answered gallantly. "Shall I make it payable to you?"

"Oh, thanks so much. Make it out to Miss Clare," with one of her brightest smiles. Then, patting her steed's glossy neck, she murmured:

"Poor Marmaduke, you're sold!" I remembered those words later on.

That evening I dispatched my check to Miss Alicia Clare. Alicia! how I lingered over the writing of that dear name! It seemed so full of pathos, so—never mind.

The following Tuesday I hunted my new purchase for the first time, and, in the course of a short run, he refused every fence but two, at both of which he fell. I couldn't understand it. Miss Clare said that he was a big, bold jumper, and I returned home with a crushed hat, a muddy coat and a mind ill at ease. Next night I met Hixon at the club.

"Hello!" he exclaimed; "what became of you and the pretty horse-breaker that day?"

"What pretty horse-breaker do you refer to?" I asked, stiffly.

"Why, Ally Clare, of course. I tried to warn you about her horse-dealing games, but you were so stand-offish, my dear Marmaduke" (wish he wouldn't "dear Marmaduke" me) "that I couldn't."

"Then—then—Miss Clare is—?"

"Miss Clare is the daughter of old Jake Clare, the horse-dealer. She flirts outrageously with every man she meets and sells her brutes to the biggest fools" (this man is insufferable).

"The wretch she rode the day you were down—they only gave \$100 for him, as he couldn't jump a straw—she had him two days, and then palmed him off upon some silly idiot for \$750!" and he roared with laughter in his own underbred vulgar manner till I could have kicked him.

"Poor Marmaduke, you're sold!" The words recurred to me with a distinctness which was positively painful. I have not renewed my acquaintance with Miss Clare.

LUCKY TRADE OF VIOLINIST

R. J. McIntire, of New York, Gets Genuine Steiner in Exchange for a Cheap Fiddle.

New York.—Robert J. McIntire, of Eagle avenue, in the Bronx, a young violinist, came into possession of what is said to be a very valuable violin the other day in an unusual way. The instrument has been pronounced a genuine Steiner. Mr. McIntire says he has refused an offer of \$6,000 for the fiddle and has had it insured for \$8,000. He traded it for a violin he valued at \$200 and got \$25 to boot.

McIntire has made a considerable study of violins, and is frequently called upon by members of orchestras for advice in the selection of instruments. A violinist who makes a specialty of playing dance music sent word to McIntire a few days ago that he had a "Bohemian" violin which was suitable for concert music, and that he would like to exchange it for one which was better adapted for dance music.

The "Bohemian" instrument was sent to McIntire later for inspection and trial. It looked shabby and of little account, but as soon as the violinist drew the bow across the strings he felt sure he had found a prize.

An exchange of instruments was quickly effected to the mutual satisfaction of the musicians. McIntire took his new fiddle to Edward Tubbs, a well-known violin expert, who at once recognized it as a genuine Steiner. He said it was probably made about 1645. He added that he believed he had seen same instrument once before, in the famous Camille Savori collection. Other experts agreed with Tubbs and said that the violin is of great value.

They Had Met.

"When you go to New Zealand I wish you would inquire after my great-grandfather, Jeremiah Thompson."

"Certainly," said the traveler, and wherever he went he asked for news of the ancestor, but without avail, according to the Dundee Advertiser. One day he was introduced to a fine old Maori of advanced age. "Did you ever meet with an Englishman named Jeremiah Thompson?" he asked. A smile passed over the Maori's face. "Most likely," he answered. "Why, I do him!"

Vibration of Vocal Chords.

It is simply the vocal chords which vibrate, not the throat. In the lower notes the whole length and thickness of the vocal chords are used, the thin edges being employed for the highest notes. Thus in speaking for a minute or two there is sufficient vibration engendered in the throat, were its walls of a solid nature instead of soft and flexible, to shatter and destroy it. Every minute we speak the vocal chords vibrate from 20,000 to 40,000 times.

Three Grades of Husbands.

A woman who shall be nameless furnishes the following essay on husbands: "There are three kinds of husbands: The young husbands who make us unhappy because we are so jealous of them, the middle-aged husbands who break our hearts because they would rather make money or play golf than devote any attention to us, and the old husbands who sicken us with their silly objections whenever we turn to look at younger men."

Pleasant Antiseptic.

Antiseptic methods are becoming popular with the country barbers in England. A man dropped into a village shop the other day and was shaved. Then came a wash by a sponge whose odor suggested the morgue. The victim's face was burned like fire. "What on earth have you got on that sponge?" he demanded. "Ah," answered the villager, proudly, waving the sponge in the air, "that's carbolic acid. It's so safe!"

Too Busy to Whistle.

It is said the art of whistling will soon be counted among the lost arts. There is a revival of the cheery spirit that seems to be forsaking men. Nobody whistles as he works in these strenuous days. He has too much on his mind to pucker his lips in a whistle. Nor does he hum or sing to himself for that matter. Life is, if not downright sad, too busy for that joyous and unconscious expression of contentment.

Waterproof Dressing for Shoes.

The following is a very good recipe for a waterproof dressing for leather: Spermaceti, four parts; pure gum rubber, cut very small, one part. Melt with a gentle heat, and then add talow or lard, ten parts; copal varnish, five parts; mix well and apply the composition to the leather with a paint brush. Be sure and let the rubber dissolve without stirring; it will take four or five hours.

Exploration by Balloon.

The value of the balloon for the exploration of the upper atmosphere has long been recognized, and in France, at least, under the direction of M. Hermite, a series of experiments were carried out which proved to be not only interesting but of the first importance. Of course, these exploring balloons carried no passengers, and one reached the unprecedented altitude of ten miles.

Bringing Husband to Time.

The colonial wife is not to be trifled with. When her husband goes up country and neglects to return within a fair and reasonable time, she simply advertises for him. Here is a recent advertisement from an Australian paper: "If my husband, A. B., does not answer this advertisement in three weeks, I intend to get married. Signed C. D.—Royal Magazine."

Dearly Bought Discipline.

"I should like to be rich, so that I could own an automobile, and be independent." "My friend," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "the man with an automobile is dependent on everybody, from the gasoline vendor to the country sheriff. The greatest value of the automobile to civilization is its effectiveness in giving wealth lessons in humility."

Yellow in the Diamond.

If you wish your diamonds to be "dew white" don't let any yellow furnishings come near them. Women with splendid parures have found that yellow satin and brocade "kill" their gems, and even jewelers are careful to show diamonds where no yellow light can touch them. The "off color" stone is brilliant, but doomed.

He Could Take a Joke.

The other day a benevolent old gentleman was stopped by a tramp, who asked for money for a night's lodging. "Well, look here, my man," the old gentleman said, "what would you say if I offered you work?" "Bless your life, sir," came the reply, "I wouldn't mind a bit; I can take a joke same as most people."

Historic Houses for Sale.

Speaking of houses with literary associations, the birthplace of George Borrow at Badley Moor, England, has just come into the market. At higher level, may also be mentioned the recent sale of Stoke Park. This estate includes Stoke Poges, where Gray's mother settled in 1742, and where he wrote the Elegy.

"Snowsland" Tree.

One of the curiosities of South Africa is the "snowsland" tree. No one can cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust is very irritating. Even planing the wood will sometimes cause sneezing. No insect of worm will touch it. In this way but a single leaf is torn at a time and once the surface is torn the rest is easy.

CHINESE CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

Property of Housewives, Girls Are Harshly Dealt With.

Says an editorial in the Pekin Times: "The position of the slave girl in Chinese homes is a very hard one as a rule. These slaves are not only the property of the wife and no one interferes with the mistress in her treatment of the poor little things, who will as often as not be subjected to the most savage cruelty for most venial offenses. A few weeks ago we recall a case of great hardship being brought into the mixed court, Shanghai, in which a small slave girl had been gagged with a piece of iron and severely beaten because, when half-starved, she helped herself to some scraps of food."

"Our attention has now been called to piercing cries which emanate from a house near Canton road and are said to proceed from a little slave girl who for some reason is beaten almost daily with a thick knotted rope, but for what reason is unknown."

"Our informant thinks a word in public showing that the incident has been noticed may suffice to check the cruelty without lodging a formal complaint with the municipal police, which might make matters worse for the poor little sufferer in the long run."

GREAT VALUE OF ASSOCIATION.

Success Certain for Those Who Realize Its Advantages.

Emerson says, "Every man is in that I learn of him," which is a saying for those of us whose pride is in our exclusiveness and our great power to ponder deeply.

"The worst work I ever had," says one woman, "dishonest and incapable, contrived such a practical system for economy in soap that I was grateful that I found her, though she stayed only one day."

Even an enemy has the advantage of some trait or of some specialized knowledge, too good for such as he to monopolize.

It is the one who is able to take advantage of the opportunities associations give who makes a success of it.

"Hello!"

The telephone girl and the bill clerk to whom she had promised her heart and hand were sitting in front of the fireplace talking about the happy days to come when they should be one, says the Great Bend Register. From one little detail to another the talk finally drifted to the subject of lighting fires in the morning. He stated that it was his emphatic opinion that it was a wife's place to get up and start the fires and let her hard-working husband rest. After this declaration there was silence for about the space of three-quarters of a second. Then the telephone girl thrust out the finger encircled by her engagement ring and murmured sweetly, but firmly: "Ring off, please; you've got connected with the wrong number."

An Effective Plan.

On the little Dutch island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt, some rather primitive laws are in force. Taxes, for instance, are levied there according to the degree of comfort of a man's home. The inhabitants are a law-abiding race; but the authorities once found themselves confronted with householders who would not pay up. What was to be done? A capital notion suggested itself, and it is carried out to this day. A final application for payment is made and then a couple of the healthiest and hungriest recruits are selected, and these are quartered on the debtor, enjoying bed and board, till the required sum is forthcoming. The plan proves most effective.

Some Thoughts of Youth.

William Brookfield, a friend of Lord Tennyson's, preserved some of the answers he received in school examinations. From a boy: "The racehorse is a noble animal, used very cruel by gentlemen. Races are very bad places. None but wicked people know anything about races. The last Derby was won by Mr. Anson's Blackberry, a beautiful filly by Melbourne, rising four. The odds were 20 to 1 against her. Thirty started, and she won only by a neck." Another youthful essayist, a girl this time, delivered herself as follows upon the subject of "The comet": "Comets are very useful. They have long tails, and are something to talk about. We should get on very badly without comets."

Class in Criticism.

A well known young college woman has classes in criticism; her patrons are among the wealthier ones who lack education. She discusses and criticizes for them the newest books, plays, operas and various arts and insists upon the taking of copious notes. This instruction incidentally develops her patrons' conversational powers. She charges in classes, twenty dollars for a course of twenty-five lectures, and for private instruction one dollar an hour.—Myerson's American Family Magazine.

Card Trick.

To tear a pack of cards in two is regarded by some as a marvelous feat of strength, and yet the trick is possible to any one with fairly strong fingers. The secret of the trick lies in the fact that the entire pack is not torn at once, but in pretending to get a grip on the pack the strong man so manipulates the cards that they overlap. In this way but a single card is torn at a time and once the surface is torn the rest is easy.

BUSTARD WENT ALO.

English Game Birds and Before Advancing.

The great bustard, the largest bird that comes under the name of "game." This bird is very hunted all the level country of the East, and was particularly common on Salisbury Plain. From the time of Henry VIII. repeated measures were passed in order to protect it, and it is expressly included under the head of game in the statute of the first year of the reign of William IV., which codified and reformed the laws relating to game.

The close season for bustard shooting was, and is, from the first of March to the first of October.

But the native bustard is now extinct in England. The last was killed at Swadham, in Norfolk, in 1838. Any that have been shot since have been merely casual visitors from the plains of Saxony. The extinction of the bustard is due to the fact that, first, the sport they afforded for they were hunted with greyhounds as well as shot; secondly, the increase in the amount of cultivated land.

This largest of English game birds, weighing as much as thirty pounds, could no longer find any sufficient support on the closely cropped plains of England.

NOT PLEASED WITH PORTRAYAL

Italian Abbe Saw No Faulty in New England Life.

An American lady residing in Rome, says the Reader Magazine, recently presented to a friend, who is an abbe, an intellectual man, and familiar with English, although no traveler, a copy of one of Mary Wilkins' New England stories.

"The author of this my dear friend," she said, "is the best portrayal of New England character we have. No other writer has caught so well the charm of the place and the people. I hope you will like it."

The abbe took the book and thanked her. In a few days he came again and returned it gingerly, saying a word or two of thanks.

"Were you not pleased with the quaint portrayal of the life?" asked the lady.

"You say this is a faithful portrayal of life in New England?"

"Very faithful, indeed."

The abbe sighed and said with deep sympathy: "How sad!"

Stopping the 'Bus.

The horse-drawn bus was gallantly spurring up the road, making a speed of at least a mile and a half an hour. An elderly lady, coming from a house on the left, crossed her path, waving her umbrella frantically. "Ting," went the bell, and, short of breath, the lady hastened up. With one foot resting on the step, and gingerly lifting her skirts from the gutter mud, "Young man," she said—a pause for breath—"young man, can you tell me when the next motor omnibus will be along here?" "Ting, ting," went the bell. "There isn't a word for it," said the conductor, looking apologetically around his expectant audience.—London Chronicle.

Napoleon's Bad Handwriting.

M. Houseaye attributes the muddle over orders at Waterloo to Napoleon's execrable handwriting. This was the opinion of the writing master of Alexander Dumas: "The emperor never lost a battle except by his bad handwriting. His officers could never make out what he meant. Remember this, Alexandre, and make your down-strokes heavy and your up-strokes light!" Grouchy declares that during the battle of Waterloo he could not make out whether Napoleon wrote "bataille gagnée" or "bataille engagée," and he conjectured that "bataille gagnée" was the correct one. "Andrew Lang in London Post.

Tinselmaker at Work.

Here is an artist's pretty description of a tinselmaker in Delhi, India: "The silken thread from a ball under the worker's feet as he squats on the ground runs over a hook and is attached to the spool. One rapid sweep of the latter along the worker's thigh sets it going, and both the slender, supple hands are free, one for the thread, one for the reel. If (inset), which in a flash shoots upward to arm's length coiled like a snake about the spinning thread; the sunlight and the gold tinsel together flash up the yellow silken thread, seeming to set it on fire."

Keeping Down Supply of Devils.

A sacred bell in a town in North China has been kept ringing for a century. A tax for paying relays of rangers to pull its ropes incessantly day and night is willingly paid by the inhabitants; for it is implicitly believed by the benighted people that, whenever the tongue touches the metal, a devil is squelched forever. Thus it is to the public interest, according to this superstition, to have as many of these objectionable spirits done away with as is possible.—L. A. Maynard in the Christian Register.

Hobbies Worth Encouraging.

Encourage hobbies. They are good for young people, especially when they entail healthy exercise. Butterfly and moth collecting is a good outdoor hobby. It teaches children to notice all winged creatures; also the trees and flowers they frequent. But the child should be taught from the first to destroy life directly the insect is caught by squeezing the thorax below the wings. This kills without pain and does not injure the wings.

FRIGHTENS HIS BROTHER RATS.

Rodents Will Not Associate With Balled Companion.

One of the old school-book stories of another generation told about the ruse of a porter, who caught a rat and fastened a ball to its neck. When it was turned loose again and ran through the building all other rats left in fright at the strange manner of their species that was trying to associate with them.

The janitor of a bank in Cleveland followed the idea in this old story, and it works out just as the school books say it did. Traps set every night were filled with the rodents, and yet there seemed to be no end to their ravages. One morning the janitor chloroformed a big fellow and fastened a wire loop securely to its neck. To this loop were attached three tiny tinkling bells. Mr. Rat was revived by being placed before an electric fan and then allowed to go again. His bells have since been heard tinkling behind the walls, but he is a lone wanderer, through what was once a populous rat city. All the rats have left this building and he is monarch of all he surveys. Probably he would prefer to "dwell in the midst of alarms" again rather than "reign in this desolate place."

BELL AT LLOYD'S IS HISTORIC.

Taken from Sunken Ship, Now Used to Announce Good News.

The bell used to insure silence at Lloyd's when the arrival of an overdue vessel is announced to the anxious underwriters is of naval origin. It belonged to the Lutine, which was wrecked near the Zuyder Zee toward the end of the eighteenth century, when we were at war with Holland. As it was customary in those days to send bullion and specie by men-of-war, the Lutine carried a valuable consignment of specie, and the underwriters at Lloyd's were able to arrange with the Dutch government to salvage the cargo and recoup themselves for their loss on insurance. Over £50,000 sterling was recovered, and amongst other relics brought to shore was the Lutine's bell, to ring out good cheer for anxious underwriters who hear the safe arrival proclaimed by Lloyd's clapper as silence follows the ringing of the bell.—London Tit-Bits.

Nature's Method.

Deep breathing, if persistently practised in season and out of season, in the street and at the office, for a few minutes at a time, would soon bring the roses back to the faded cheeks, and dissipate the sallow complexion. Lung diseases, especially the dreaded scourge of consumption, would become less prevalent if people would carry out this simple exercise, which is merely an imitation of nature's method with primitive man who in running and leaping, unconsciously by clothing, develops excellent lung capacity, and uses it to the full. Well, remarks the Westminster Gazette, we can breathe deeply if we try. The play is that we are so far in every way from nature's method with primitive man!

Clothes and Conduct.

Every man and every woman feels the influence of clothes and appearance upon conduct. You have heard of the lonely man in the Australian bush who always put on an evening dress for dinner, so that he might remember he was a gentleman. Addison could not write his best unless he was well dressed. Put a naughty girl into her best Sunday clothes and she will behave quite nicely. Put a blackguard into khaki and he will be a hero. Put an omnibus conductor into uniform and he will live up to his clothes. Indeed, in a millennium of free clothes of the latest fashion we shall all be archangels.—London Chronicle.

Duel That Wasn't.

What came near being a tragedy, but proved to be a comedy, ended one of the bloodiest feuds Dodge has ever known. The two principals, whom we will call Jake and Joe, had been thrashing for each other's blood for some time, so they chose their seconds and decided to meet in a secluded spot and settle the affair of honor. As soon as they saw each other, each reached for his trusty blade, but, behold—some peaceful citizen had removed their weapons by stealth, so they shook hands and agreed to be friends. They are both on a still hunt for the aforesaid peaceful citizen now.—Batocada (Ore.) News.

Quite Harmless.

A young man who is blessed with a Scottish kinsman need never fear that he will be allowed to hold too high an opinion of himself. "What do you think of my project to study law?" asked young Witherby of his great uncle, Robert Donaldson, a person whom he was desirous to propitiate. "I should call it a very harmless amusement," said Mr. Donaldson, dryly, after a comprehensive survey of the young man's fatuous face and gay attire, "if not carried too far."

Bible or Tract Every Five Seconds.

"Every moment dies a man; every moment one is born," sang Tennyson. The record of the British and Foreign Bible Society is, we are glad to say, something bigger and more startling than even the catalogue of human births and deaths. Every five seconds, night and day, from one year's end to the other, the whole bible, or some portion of the scripture, is issued by the society.—London Telegraph.

Ladies of Grayling

Please bring in your orders for Cucumbers and Tomatoes for pickling.—Come Saturday afternoon, order 25c worth of vegetables and get a nice bouquet of flowers free.

John H. Cook.

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIBKE, Prop.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

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Every thing neat and sanitary. gent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

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First Class accommodations. Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.